THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

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DIRECTORY.

RAILROAD TIME, NEWMARKET

For the information of our Subscribers we publish the Time Table of the Northern Railroad Passenger Trains leaving NEWMARKET, going both North and South:—

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Going North,..... 12 M.
" South,..... 12 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN:

Going South,..... 9 A.M.
" North,..... 4.15 P. M.

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A. Boultbee,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Newmarket. 1

Misses McKinley,

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS, *Sharon*, one door North of the Post Office. 1y1

Dr. Hackett,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Accoucher, &c., Newmarket. 1

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N. B.—APPRENTICES WANTED.

Newmarket Dec. 18, 1855 1y1

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS are required for a Jail, proposed to be erected outside the Walls of the City of Quebec, upon a suitable site.

The Plans are to comprise a general plan showing the insulating walls, position and extent of the Prison Building, with all the indispensible day-rooms, workshops, and other outbuildings, hospitals and airing yards, sewerage, &c., &c. Also, a Basement Plan exhibiting the principle of Heating and Ventilating, and a Plan of each of the Floors; likewise such sections as may be necessary to convey fully the intentions of the Architect. Such plans are to be accompanied by a detailed Specification, Measurement and Estimate of the works of the several classes required for the full completion of the buildings, &c., and also by a Schedule of Rates, by which any extra work will be governed.

For the set of Plans, &c., which may be deemed by the Commissioners of Public Works most deserving and applicable, and in the designing of which due consideration will appear to have been given, so that they shall combine all the requirements which such an institution should afford, as to the safe keeping and health of the Prisoners, their classification, employment, and reclamation, &c., &c., the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds will be paid—these Plans becoming thereby the property of the Commissioners, who will make such arrangement for the Superintendance of the Erection of the Building as they think fit.

A Premium of £100 will be awarded to the design considered second in merit, all the plans will be returned but those connected with the design adopted.

The Estimates are to show, seperately, the cost of Supplying the premises with Water and Gas.

For information as to the number of Prisoners for which the building should be suited, taking into consideration the rapidly increasing population of the country, reference is to be made to W. S. SEWELL, Esq., Sheriff, Quebec.

In coming to a decision on the designs, that one will be selected in which economy will appear to have been considered as far was practicable with the obtaining all the necessary requirements, and with the substantial construction of the entire, as much as possible, on fireproof principles, and in a suitable style of architecture.

The Plans, &c., are to be sealed, and addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Toronto, Canada; and are to be delivered in, on, or before the 15th March next.

By order,
THOMAS A. BEGLY.
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Toronto, 3rd January, 1856.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS,

Weekly Review & Family Newspaper.

THE *Witness* is divided into the following departments; viz:—First page, News, second and third pages, articles selected from a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian papers—fourth and fifth pages, Editorial and communicated articles and paragraphs,—sixth page, Mother's department, Young Men's department, and Agricultural department,—seventh page, Miscellany, consisting of poetry, religious and useful articles and extracts,—eight page, Commercial article, prices current and advertisements.

The *Canadian Review*, a monthly paper occupied with reviews of and extracts from New Books, and the *Canadian Messenger and Journal of Missions*, also a monthly paper, will both be sent without charge to subscribers for the *Montreal Witness*.

The *Witness* is published on Wednesday morning in time for the early mails, and the price per annum is 12s. 6d.; if sent to the office strictly in advance, 10s. Five copies will be sent to one address for $2. All communications to be post-paid and addressed,

JOHN DOUGALL,
Witness Office, Montreal.

2, Jan. 1856. 3

POETRY.

SEBASTOPOL.

BY W. S., A YOUNG KINGSTONIAN.

At last, thou haughty fortress, thou hast fallen in thy might,
And o'er thy walls the Union Jack and tri-colour unite;
Those dreaded symbols of their power strike terror to the foe,
Right nobly have they done their work to lay oppression low.

Thou'rt fallen in thy vaunted strength, Sebastopol, proud name,
And by thy fall bro't Britons' sons a never-dying fame;
And Frenchmen, too, have well repaid stern Russia's deeds of yore,
Such deeds as drove Napoleon forth from Moscow's needed door.

Thou'rt fallen in thy pride, proud rock, and never more shalt rise;
Thy Malakoff and Great Redan in mingled ruin lies;
While broken shot and shell unite to show the deadly fight,
And let the astonished world gaze long upon the allies' might.

Though thousands fell before thy walls, yes, fell to rise no more,
Till the last trump shall wake them up from thy Crimean shore;
Though many a mother drops a tear, while gazing on thy name—
Her only son beneath thy walls found dead as well as fame.

Though sternly true thy warriors fought, yes, fought like warriors bold,
Despite fierce Russia's chivalry, and deeds of might untold;
Through fields of slain the allies rushed, with stern impetuous shock,
And dashed with daring recklessnes, against thy fiery rock.

Though brother watched a brother fall beneath the foes' dread fire,
No time was there to gaze upon his glorious funeral pyre,
But dashing on through shrieking balls as only Briton's can,
Could rival Balaklava's field or blody Inkermann.

Through blinding black sulphureous smoke each soldier fought his way,
The cannons' roar that day could be the dying's burial lay,
But on, on, on, was still the cry, and ere the crimson sun
Had sunk beneath the western sky, thy walls, proud rock, were won.

Sebastopol, Sebastopol! rest still in silent slumber;
Too long the world has hearkened to thy dread and dismal thunder!
Farewell, grim fortress of the east, thy brightest glory's o'er;
Though greatest trophy of our might on the Crimean shore!

LITERATURE.

Courtship Under Difficulties.

A HUMOROUS STORY.

(Conclusion next week.)

"I had the honour," replied I, with a bow "to serve you as a target."

"I wish you had behaved better Louisa," said the counsellor, with some displeasure; "you are really incorrigible."

"So he has blabbed already," said the damsel scornfully. "Only think papa," she added, turning to Frager, "the young man was frightened, and thought I would kill him!"

"Louisa!" growled her father, now really angry, "I insist upon your treating my esteemed guests with proper respect."

Louisa answered nothing, but walked pouting to the window, and stood there fanning herself with handkercheif. Suddenly she turned and addressed me.

"Are you a good pistol-shot?"

"It is some years since I practiced," I replied wondering what on earth was coming next.

"Come with me to my gallery; we will shoot a match."

"But Louisa," interposed the counsellor, "let our guest rest himself to-day; to-morrow, or the day after, you can shoot as much as you like."

"You are not tired are you?" said Louisa to me. What could I say but that I was perfectly fresh, and quite at her orders? I added that I should certainly have no chance of equalling her shooting.

"Never mind that," was her reply, and she carried off her victim. I had fired no pistol for five years; she handled the weapons with a practised dexterity that made me look very clumsy. As I had foreseen, I had not the slightest chance with the expert markswoman. I considered myself very fortunate when I hit the target, which was as big as a plate; whereas she put the bullet in the bulls's eye at almost every shot. She soon got tired of that, and fired at birds, and fruit on trees. At last she produced an ace of hearts, and bade me hold it out at arms length. I inquired her object She would shoot the ace out, she said. I expostulated; she was firm. "Attention!" she cried, "I fire." I threw the accursed card away.

"This is tempting Providence," I said. "I have not the least doubt of your skill. On the contrary—"

Louisa stood before me, with her pistol cocked, like a destroying angel.

"Will you instantly pick up that card, or or I send a bullet through your hair,"

This was worse than scalping. I tried to smile and turn it off as a joke. "I do not joke," calmly replied the terrible Louisa, and took a steady aim at my head. I thought I should have fainted. Mechanically I stoooped, picked up the card, and held it by the extreme edge, as far from my body as possible. I felt that my hand trembled, but I preferred a shot in the arm to one in the head. The pistol went off and Louisa hurried up to me. The bullet had cut out the ace. My patience was at an end.

"Madame," said I, very seriously, and rather angrily "I must inform you that I do not relish jests of this kind."

"All one to me," was her laughing reply. "I do. But you are only a Philistine," she added in university phrase, looking down upon me as a student of five years standing might upon some pusillanimous freshman. And away she tripped discourteously leaving me by myself. I thought litttl; of the discourtesy and was glad to be rid of her atany price.

"A real blessing would such a wife be," thought I to myself. And I made up my mind that my stay at Wiesenthal should be of a very short duration. Passing through the garden, I met old Frager, who doubtless noticed discomposure on my countenance.

"I fear," he said, "that Nimrod has played some fresh trick."

"The young lady," I replied, "is undoubtedly an excellent shot; but I am no lover of such military exercises."

"You really have nothing to fear."

"The devil I haven't!" thought I to myself. "No one," I added aloud, "can always answer where a bullet shall strike.—A quicker throb of the pulse, the sudden sting of an insect, may alter the direction of the weapon."

The doating father seemed struck by the truth of this; but he said nothing and turned the conversation. Strolling together through the garden, we stopped to look at a gigantic sun-flower, which I thought was the largest I had ever seen. As we stood admiring the enormous flower, a gun was heard close at hand; the bullet passed less than two feet before us, and went right through the sunflower severing it from its stem. This was too much even for Frager's endurance. "By heavens!" he exclaimed "you are right, the girl is intolerable!" and turning to Louisa, whose lovely laughing countenance appeared through the branches of a rose laurel, he ordered her in an angry tone, to take the gun into the house and not to touch it again for four-and-twenty hours. Nimrod forthwith disappeared.

"I hope," said the counsellor apologisingly, as we walked back to the house, "that my Emily will efface the bad impression her sister's pranks have made on you. If Louisa with her rage for shooting, risks inflicting wounds, Emily on the other hand is always ready to heal them."

In the dining-room the table was spread for five. A servant asked if he should bring in the dinner.

"Are Emily and Ernestine at home?" asked Frager.

"Not yet returned."

"And Louisa?"

"Miss Louisa has ridden out again."

"Well," said the patient counsellor, without a word of disapproval, "then we shall dine alone. I cannot imagine," he continued, when we had sat ourselves down "what has come over the girl. I never saw her so unruly and reckless as she is to-day.

For my part I did not at all regret Nimrod's absence. Had she been there, at dinner, I do not believe I could have swallowed a mouthful. I made no doubt that like the pirate captains on the Spanish Main, she dined with a brace of pistols beside her plate. Notwithstanding the fright she had given me, I was very hungry; the counsellor's cook was good, and I was passing nearly the first pleasant moments I had had since my arrival at Wiesenthal, when the door opened and the dark-browed Emily entered. The portrait had told the truth. She was if possible, still handsomer than Louisa. Quite dazzled by her beauty I rose and bowed. Like her sister she heeded me not, but hurried to her father and embraced him.

"A most successful operation," she cried "poor Arnold is saved. It was time enough to amputate, however. See here the state the hand is in."

And as she spoke, she unfolded a linen cloth, and displayed the shattered hand with its raw stump. I have always had the greatest horror of operations, and aversion for everything savouring of the dissecting-room; and the sight of the dead hand made me quite sick. It was all up with my appetite for that day.

"But girl!" the counsellor exclaimed, "we are at dinner; how can you bring us such disgusting objects?"

"*Naturali non sunt turpia*," replied the female surgeon; what care art or science about your appetite?"

"If you do not consider me," continued Frager, "you might my guest. This is Mr Frank Steinman, the nephew of my old friend, of whom I have often spoken to you!"

Dieffenbach regarded me, as I thought, with no very friendly expression.

"Had I known," she said speaking coldly and contemptuously, "that the gentleman shudders at blood, and cannot bear to behold an amputated limb, I would certainly have spared him the sight of the result of the operation. I thought he had been a scientifically educated man."

Miss Emily was gradually becoming as odious to me as her galloping pistol-firing sister. Her father scolded, but his words were mere wind, as regarded their effect on Dieffenbach, who was far too much engrossed with her amputation, to care a copper for paternal chidings. Again putting forth the abominable hand, she began to explain in scientific phrase, the nature of the injuries, and the necessity of its removal, when Frager lost all patience, and ordered her immediately to remove the abominable thing from his sight. Emily carefully wrapped up her hand in a cloth and left the room.

"The deuce take me," growled the counsellor, "if I know what is come over her to-day. She does not generally intrude her her surgical learning. The successful amputation must nave turned her head. Well let us think no more of it, but return to our dinner."

To dinner, with what appetites we might I could not swallow a bit, I had dined for a week—on that horrible dead flesh. Presently in came Emily and sat down to table.

"Fall to, my friend," said the hearty and hospitable Frager, who saw that I did but play with my knife and fork, and put nothing into my mouth. "This fillet of roebuck is done to a turn."

Desirous to conceal the fact that the amputated hand had cut off my appetite, I took out my handkerchief and held it to my mouth.

"What's the matter asked the counsellor. Dieffenbach looked enquiringly at me.

"I have a tooth that pains me," I replied.

"Do you suffer from a decayed tooth!" hastily inquired Emily.

"Yes!"

"We must have it out," said Dieffenbach in a tone of decision that made me tremble for the safety of my thirty-two perfectly sound grinders. And up she jumped, and hurrying into the next room, returned instantly with an instrument-case.

"Pray, give yourself no trouble on my account, Miss Emily," I said; "the pain already diminishes."

"We must have it out," repeated Emily firmly. "A bad tooth is like a bad conscience, it may be stilled for a moment, but never rests.. You are never sure of being an hour free from pain."

"I am really extremely obliged to you," said I deprecatingly, and observing with horror that that the desporate dentist drew from her case a hideous instrument, in form something betwren a boat-hook and a cork-screw.

"At least allow me to examine your teeth?"

"Must really decline," I replied, setting my jaws firmly together. If I once open my mouth, thought I to myself, this demon is capable of breaking every bit of ivory I have in it. And I muttered a host of excuses, which sufficiently showed my aversion to operations on the teeth. Dieffenbach did not seem to listen to me, but drew an arm-chair to the window, and bade the servant bring in a basin and water. Then, with an angelic smile, she invited me to sit down in the chair.

"Satan himself," thought I, "must have brought me to this house;" and straightway I declared that I could not consent to submit to any operation, and that, as to tooth-drawing, it was clean against my principles

"I will do nothing at all to your mouth," replied Emily; "but the teeth are one of my favourite studies, and I beg you will allow me to examine yours."

I thought it rather an odd wish, but I did not like to refuse, lest she should think me a coward. I did make some further objections—would not give her the trouble, and so forth; but all this was of no use. I at last had to sit in the chair by the window and open my mouth. Just as I did so, the counsellor left the room. My heart sank within me; I was now completely in the power of this fiend and her forceps. She took a sort of probe, and scraped and poked about my mouth in a manner that was anything but agreeable. I endured the pain however, and said nothing. Then she took some other instrument and scraped and scratched again. The sufferings of Job can hardly have exceeded mine.

"Have the goodness to wash out your mouth," said the operator, handing me a a glass of water. I did as I was bid, and discovered to my horror, that my gums bled profusely.

"Nothing more dangerous," said this infernal Dieffenbach, "than to have the gums growing too low down upon the teeth. I have separated them a little."

"Small thanks to you," thought I, and hoped, with a sigh, that my tortures were at an end. Not a bit of it. Emily again rummaging in her instrument-case.

"I will not trouble you any more," I said closing my mouth.

"Only one moment," said the determined dentist, and in an instant trust some hideous piece of mechanism into my mouth, and grappled a tooth. Before I knew where I was, blue lights danced before my eyes, and I felt as if my jaw was breaking. The next moment a magnificent double tooth, with two prodigious fangs, was waved in triumph before my eyes.

"It must have come out very soon," quoth Dieffenbach, with imperturbable calmness; "decay had begun, and would shortly have spread to the other teeth, and caused you great pain."

I was more dead than alive. My tongue convusively sought the horrid gap left by my departed and irreplaceable grinder.

"You have two other double teeth that will not last you long," continued Emily; "if you please we will take them out at once, to save future trouble. My hand is in, and I should be of opinion to have them out." She flourished her diabolical implement, but I shouted with terror and sprang from the chair as if a scorpion had stung me.

"As you please," said Emily, with a charming smile, and, gathering together her instruments left the room with a gracious gesture, leaving me spitting blood and musing over this new and most abominable adventure. Never was suitor so infamously treated. Nearly shot through the head by one lady, and having his tooth wrenched out by another. I gazed sorrowfully at the recent occupant of my mouth, which had never caused me a moment's pain, when the counsellor, whose ear my shriek of agony had reached, hastily entered the room and inquired what was the matter.

"Your daughter," replied I, in no very friendly tone, "has been pleased to extract, in spite of my resistance, a perfectly sound tooth from my mouth; an exploit for which I am far from obliged to her."

"Perfectly sound," said Frager, shaking his head. "There I must beg to differ from you. Emily understands teeth, and is incapable of such a mistake. You should rejoice, instead of lamenting. At the price of a momentary pang, you have been saved from much suffering. The operation has been highly successful, thanks to my daughter's skill. If you complain now, what would you have done had your jaw been broken, as sometimes happens in tooth-drawing? But you must need repose. A short siesta will do you no harm. If you will accompany me, I will show you your room."

I gladly accepted the offer, well pleased to have at last a refuge from Nimrod's gun and Dieffenbach's instruments. My host led the way to a comfortable and well-furnished apartment, wished me a pleasant nap, and departed. Left alone, I fell to musing on the events of the day, and as I gazed through the window on the beautiful landscape without, I thought to myself what a pity it was that such a charming residence should be rendered intolerable by the vagaries of the owner's daughters. The old gentleman was far too indulgent—very weak indeed—and seemed to think Dieffenbach had done me a great service by robbing me of one of my best teeth. I made up my mind soon to depart. I would wait to have a look at Oken, that my uncle might not be able to say I had not complied with his wish that I should see all three daughters. As to stopping a week, it was out of the question. Before that time elapsed I should lose a leg or arm at the hands of Dieffenbach, or be laid low by the bullets of Nimrod, More beautiful girls I had never seen, and doubted that handsomer existed; but what is the value of beauty in whose presence there is no security for life and limb? My thoughts turned to the youngest sister, Ernestine. Judging from her portrait, she was of softer mood than her elders. Her father's account of her partiality to spiders and other vermin was not very encouraging, but at any rate with her one risked neither death nor mutilation.

I would gladly have smoked a cigar, my custom of an afternoon, but the state of my gums rendered it impossible. I was quite exhausted by the various extraordinary adventures that in so short a time had occurred to me, and I felt inclined to sleep. The afternoon was very warm, so I pulled off my coat and laid myself down in my shirt-sleeves on a soft and excellent sofa. Sleep soon closed my yes, but it was neither a pleasant nor a refreshing slumber. The incidents of the day were reproduced and exaggerated in my dreams. First came Louisa and shot my nose completely off, as if it had been the beak of a popinjay at a shooting-match. Then Emily appeared with a horrible screw, which she insisted on passing through my head. The dream was a succession of ghastly visions, each one more painful and oppressive than its predecessor. I tossed about, and groaned, and perspired with terror, but my persecutors would not leave me. After Nimrod had shot a hole right through my body, so that the sun shone through, and the landscape behind me was visible to those in front, Dieffenbach approached me, wearing a string round her neck, on which was strung my thirty-one remaining teeth. So that I was as toothless as an old man of a hundred, and grievously did I bewail myself. But my sufferings were not over. Dieffenbach produced a long slender sharp-pointed instrument of polished steel, and insisted upon operating upon me for disease of the heart. I naturally protested against this, and made a desperate defence, but all was in vain; invisible hands seized me, fettered me, so that I could not stir; my breast was bared, and with a fiendish laugh, my persecutor drove the iron into my heart. Thereupon I screamed out aloud—and awoke.. My dream was not all a dream, although it seemed one to me for some seconds after I opened my eyes. Emily stood beside me, a lancet in her hand; my arm was bandaged, and from the vein a dark-red streamlet gushed into a basin held by a maid servant.

"Merciful heavens!" I exclaimed, already weakened by the loss of blood, "what is all this?"

"Hush, hush!" said my murderess, for such I now held her to be; "keep yourself quiet, or you will bring on fever."

"You want to bring me to my grave."

"By no means. By this prompt bleeding I have probably saved you from it. Not aware that you were installed in this apartment, I accidentally entered and found you in a high fever, quite delirious. There was nothing for it but the lancet. See how feverish your blood is."

I saw nothing, but I felt weak. I let my head fall back upon the sofa-cushion and closed my eyes. "Bled to death," thought I to myself, and stirred not, for I was quite resigned to my fate, and convinced that there was no chance of my escaping alive from Wiesenthal. I rather think my senses left me. At least I remember little of what passed, untill an hour and a half later, I found myself walking in the grounds with Frager. I walked but slowly, for the blood letting had really weakened me.

"I go too fast for you," said the counsellor, who observed that I had difficulty in keeping up with him; and he slackened his pace. "My poor friend," he continued, you little thought when you started on a pleasure-trip to Wiesenhal, that you would leave some of your blood behind you. I cannot imagine what evil spirit has taken possession of my daughters. I assure you that they are usually the gentlest and kind-hearted creatures in the world."

I ascribed this astonishing statement to paternal blindness, and, to avoid contradicting my host, I held my tongue.

"You must have been in real danger," said Frager, apologetically. "Emily has exellent judgment and quick eye, and certainly would not have bled you had it not been necessary; and to lose a few ounces of blood never does any one harm."

I began to lose all patience with this absurd old counsellor, who took his daughters' mad freaks for so many proofs of skill and wisdom. I believed that if they had cut my head off he would have maintained them to be perfectly justified by the precarious state of my health. I examined myself to see if there were anything about me that could possibly afford Dieffenbach a pretext for another operation. Commencing with my head, I travelled down to my feet, and rejoiced to find that, with the exception of my tortured mouth and punctured arm, everything was in a perfectly natural and healthy state. There was nothing to justify any further practice of surgery upon my unfortunate person. I resolved to be extremely on my guard, and to lock the room whenever I was alone.

The day was near its close when we returned to the house, where we found the supper-table spread. The young ladies were all absent. Heaven only know in which direction Nimrod was out shooting, Dieffenbach amputating, and Oken collecting spiders. I must confess to a greater wish to see Oken than Minnie, perhaps, with her I should not be in bodily danger. She would hardly attempt to impale me on a corking-pin, like a beetle or a butterfly. I was very glad her two sisters did not make their appearance. To me their presence would have embittered the meal. We waited a while, expecting their arrival, and the counsellor, who could not but remark or suppose that the impression made upon me by the assurance of the occurrences of the morning was not particularly favorable filled up the interval with praises of his daughters, lauding the excellence of their hearts, and pointing out how much better it was that they should have been suffered to grow up half wild in the country than they should be exposed, without the guidance and protection of a mother, to the corrupt atmosphere and dangerous refinements of the town. When upon this theme, Frager was inexhaustible. I never saw a man so much in love with his own children. At last he declared he would wait no longer for the girls, and we began supper. We had been at the table about a quarter of an hour, when the door opened, and Oken, long expected, came at last. Very different was the impression she made upon me to that produced by her sister. She was quite as pretty but gentle and amiable in countenance and manner.

She did not run past me, like Nimrod and Dieffenbach, as if I had been a part of the furniture, but bowed her head gracefully and courteously; apologised for her tardy arrival, and added that had she known I was at Wiesenthal, the most interesting researches in natural history should not have withheld her from returning home to welcome me. I was delighted to find so pleasing a contrast to her sisters, and, but for thoughts of Minnie, I should at once have admitted myself vanquished by her charms. She was tastefully dressed—her hair just a little, blown about by the evening breeze. In her hand she carried a covered basket, which she placed upon a chair beside her when she sat down. The conversation turned on natural history. Out of complaisance, and to win her good opinion, I feigned a lively interest in the science, about which I had never in the least troubled my head. We were a most harmonious trio. Counsellor Frager was in the seventh heaven. It was clear to the worthy man that Ernestine and I were born for each other. For my part, I forgot the disasters of the morning, and basked in the smiles of the lovely naturalist, who by this time was deep in the latest discoveries respecting amphibia. Concerning these I neither knew nor cared anything, but I pretended profound attention, and gazed with delight on the lovely mouth that spoke so learnedly.—It was quite a little lecture on reptiles. Presently Ernestine opened the basket beside her, and the next moment an extraordinay object writhed and danced within a few inches of my face. Its appearance was so sudden that I did not at the instant recognise its nature, but when I did I thought I should have fallen from my chair with terror. A living and very lively snake stretched out towards me its horrible head and forked tongue.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Amendments to the Address.

To be proposed in Amendment of the Resolutions in reply to the Speech from the Throne, on the 19th of February, 1856.

Moved by Mr. A. A. Dorion, seconded by Hon. Mr. Merit:—

1. That the following words be added to the first paragraph: "But this house would be wanting in duty, if it failed to express its deep regret, at learning that his Excellency had not been advised to recommend to the consideration of this House, any measure relating to the important subject of General Education, especially in the Eastern Section of the Province; nor to certain important branches of the trade and commerce of the Province which are now in a very depressed state; nor to the subject of those internal improvements which are absolutely requisite to give additional facilities for the transit of produce from the West to the Ocean. And this House feels bound to declare that the absence of all reference to those will be considered by the People of this Province as an abandonment by his Excellency's advisers of what they consider measures of paramount importance"

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Holton:—

2. That the following words be struck from the third paragraph, "this House concurs in the satisfaction expressed by His Excellency at the settlement of the disputed question of the Clergy Reserves"—and the following is substituted:—

"It would have afforded this House sincere gratification had we been enabled to congratulate His Excellency on the final and equitable settlement of the long disputed question of the Clergy Reserves; but it is our duty to state that the Act of last session has not effected the avowed object for which it was framed,—the discontinuance of church endowments—but, on the contrary, has permanently endowed certain favored Churches with large sums of the public money."

Moved by Mr. Charles Daoust, seconded by Mr. Wilson:—

3. That all after the word "That" be struck out from the fourth paragraph, and the following substituted:—

"That this House regards with concern, the delays in the proceedings adopted by virtue of the laws passed during the first Session, relative to the abolition of the Seigniorial tenure, and the heavy expenses thereby acruing; and entertains serious doubts as to the ultimate results of that legislation in closing a long but just and necessary agitation."

Moved by Hon. J. S. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Papin:

4. that all after the word "That" in the sixth paragraph be struck out and the following words substituted:—

"That while this House is prepared to consider any wise measure for the better prevention of crime, and the speedy apprehension of offenders, it will regard with deep regret and alarm the introduction of any measure to divert the local authorities of these duties, and to create a National Police force, under the control of the Provincial Government."

Debate on the Address.

Hon. Mr. McDonald. (Glengarry), said the House were now asked to give a general vote of confidence in the administration, in reference to their management of public affairs during their incumbency. Their position was very different now, from that which they occupied, when they first took possession of the Treasury Benches. On assuming office, on the resignation of the late administration, they did not come forward with any definite policy of their own, but made an arrangement to adopt the policy of their former opponents, the late administration. Previous to the fall of the late administration, those now holding office went to the country on the direct issue of the questions which the Reform party then desired to have carried. And when Parliament met in September, 1854, they found the Conservative party arrayed against the Reformers, taking up a stand against the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and it was only after they got a chance of forming a combination with a portion of the supporters of the late Ministry, that they took office on a different policy, and went to the country to obtain the consent of their constituents to their amalgamation with the parties with whom they had combined. It would be recollected how earnestly he and others on that side of the House, endeavored to ascertain from the Lower Canada portion of the administration, while the Upper Canada members of it were among their constituents, and how they obtained time, and again, the declaration that the principles of the administration, which had just been broken up, would be carried. But he must confess that he was taken by surprise at so large a portion of the Reform party being led to believe that those who had during their whole political lives been opponents of those great measures desired by Reformers, should so easily turn round and carry them out in conformity with the wishes of the great body of the people of Upper Canada. When they returned from their constituents they began to legislate, but at what time did the House get those great measures placed before them. The Administration delayed day after day bringing them forward, but at last they passed their measures, and now they called upon the House to express satisfaction with them. He for one was not prepared to say that the result of the present Administration getting into power had been the carrying out of those great questions in the manner that Reformers had looked for. He maintained on the contrary, that they had violated their pledges and broken their promises. (Hear, hear.) Before the breaking up of the late Administration, in the speech from the Throne, Lord Elgin stated that some organic change in the constitution of the Legislative Council, by rendering that body elective, was absolutely necessary, and strongly recommended Parliament to legislate accordingly. He also recommended measures for the settlement of the Clergy Reserve and Seignorial Tenure questions, in conformity with the wishes of the people. He would ask the House whether the Administration had legislated on those questions in such a manner as met the wishes of the people?—(Hear, hear.) Would it be said that the policy of the late Administration had been carried out? Was the commutation scheme ever contemplated by the late Administration? He regretted that many reform members, misled by the hope that the Clergy Reserve question would be fairly settled according to the wishes of the party, had so committed themselves to the mode in which the Administration had settled it, that they could now scarcely do otherwise than support the Administration in this Address.—But if they went out of doors, and consulted the general feeling, he could tell them that their settlement of the Clergy Reserve question had given very little satisfaction to the public. (Hear, hear.) Then, as regarded the abolition of the Seignorial Tenure, he asked whether that settlement had been satisfactory to the country? He considered that very sufficient evidence existed to the contrary, in the resolutions intended to be submitted on that subject. With regard to making the Legislative Council elective, Lord Elgin very strongly recommended that measure to the consideration of the House, in the speech from the throne. But how did the present Administration deal with the question? Hon. members could not have avoided observing the singularly faint and vague manner in which that subject was mentioned in the speech from the throne by his Excellency, Sir Edmund Head. Instead of saying that an organic change was necessary, his Excellency was now advised to say simply that the subject of a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council would be again brought before the House. Was that equivalent to the strong language used in 1854? Why this apathy? Why should the Administration use this qualified language, and instruct their organs at this mo-

ment to say that they cannot understand why the Administration should be so stupid as to bring forward the question of the Legislative Council? He contended that there was far and near a general disapprobation of the manner in which the proceedings of the Legislative Council were carried on, and the elective principle had been declared more than once in speeches from the throne to be necessary, in order to give the body a respectable standing, and to enable the country to repose confidence in them. Why then was the Administration not grappling in earnest with the question? Last session they brought it in at the 11th hour. On all the questions on which the Administration felt keenly, and which they desired to carry, they went heart and soul into them. But the Legislative Council Bill was differently dealt with. It was passed at the eleventh hour, and being sent to the Upper House was then burked. And now, if they were really in earnest, why did his Excellency use so general language, and why did they not silence their organs, and prevent them from speaking in opposition to the measure?—(Hear, hear.) Then what had taken place in reference to the Franchise? There had been no legislation upon it with the exception of one amendment made last session by the Attorney General. Was that carrying out the policy of the late Administration as they avowed their intention of doing? Then with regard to education, he would ask whether the legislation on the school question had given satisfaction to the country? Last year, at the instigation of certain parties who desired to have Separate Schools, they brought in a measure, but that measure was so curtailed that it gave satisfaction neither to Catholics on the one side nor to Reformers on the other. Was that a kind of legislation which should secure for the Administration the confidence either of the country or the House? (Hear, hear.) Then what was the policy they now enunciated? In the first place there was a recommendation in vague terms in reference to a change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council. On that point he had already spoken. Then there was to be a Police Bill. This formed a portion of the scheme of which the Militia Bill was another part, and as they found that a very difficult task to carry through, they dropped the Police Bill altogether. But now they came down and asked powers to establish a Provincial Police. What evidence was there of the necessity of this? What petitions had come in for it? What manifestations of public opinion had there been for a scheme which would necessarily be dangerous to the liberty and freedom of the people of this country? (Hear, hear.) Was it said that it was necessary to put down riots? To say so was an insult to the people of this country, and a stigma on their character. He could not doubt for a moment that the creation of patronage was the real reason for establishing this idle Police force. (Hear, hear.) For idle it must be in a country like Canada. During the whole operations of the Grand Trunk, west of Kingston, bringing together large bodies of labourers, there had not been a single disturbance; and there had been equally little necessity in the Ottawa District to put down riots. They should be very careful about giving the Government powers to establish a Rural Police. In Ireland, with a population at varience with each other on account of religious animosities, such a system was necessary, but in Canada it was very different.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Atlantic."

New York, Feb. 21.

The *Atlantic* arrived off Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night, and came to her dock at this A. M. She experienced strong westerly gales 10 days successively and was three days in large fields of ice. She brings no news of the *Pacific*.

Peace apparently progressing favourably.

Preliminary protocol was signed at Vienna on the 1st by the representatives of France England and Turkey.

Russia and Austria agree to open the conference at Paris within three weeks.

Clarendon is appointed English plenipotentiary.

There is a doubtful report that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit France during the Conference.

The protocol preliminary to the Congress of Paris, has been definitely signed and matters are progressing favourably in the direction of peace.

No news of interest from the Crimea or from Asia.

The last of the docks of Sebastopol has been destroyed.

An armistice by land only will doubtless be signed to last until the end of March.

With respect to the war of words carried on between the English and American Press, a New York Paper says:—The most important news is that which relates to a report in England on the subject of war with the U. S. It was again confidently reported on the Liverpool Exchange that the American Minister had demanded his passport, and his absence from Lady Palmerston's soiree was attributed to the personal misunderstanding between Clarendon and himself.

We have no particulars of the misunderstanding; as the English papers maintain complete silence on the subject. Clarendon however, is reported to have spoken in an imperious manner to Buchanan, which Mr. B. promptly checked by closing the interview.

It is reported that France and England have sent troops to Brazil to seek to enlist the interests of that country against the interests of the U. S. in Central America.

In the meantime the general tone of the English is threatning towards the U. S.—Purely Commercial presses form an exception, and the Chambers of Commerce both at Manchester and Liverpool protest earnestly against any interruption to the amicable relation of the two countries.

The funds have been unsettled and repressed by the threatening aspect of affairs. The following is an extract from a leader in the *Times*:—

"We expect to hear every day that our Minister at Washington has received his dismissal and is on his way home,—that of course will compel similar proceedings on our part with regard to the American Minister, and Mr. Crampton, and Mr. Buchanan, two inoffensive gentlemen representing their governments at Washington and London will probably cross each other on the Atlantic."

After deploring the existence of this domestic quarrel it says:—

"England has really apologized enough to satisfy ten European Emperors. We cannot hold her responsible for the estrangement.—The Americans must reckon on our obstinate resistance if they drive us to it. Let them count the cost before they take any fatal steps; else after two or three . . . . . they will make their calculations in vain."

The Manchester chamber of commerce held its annual meeting on Monday the 4th instant, when the following resolution proposed by John Bright M. P., was moved by the Mayor of Manchester and unanimously adopted:—

"That this Chamber has observed with deep regret that difficulties have arisen between the British Government and the Government of the U. S., with regard to the construction of a treaty on the subject of Central America, and the attempts which are alleged to have been made to enlist men for the British Army within the jurisdiction of the U. S. The Chamber would urgently impress upon the Government of this country the propriety of considering these questions in a conciliatory spirit with a strong determination to spare alike to the United Kingdom and the United States the indescribable events which must arise from an interruption of amicable relations between the two countries."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Bright made a good speech on the occasion.

Letters by the India and China mail are to hand. The only noticeable article of news additional to that published, is that trial of Mr. Keenan, American Consul of Hong Kong, is postponed on account of the sickness of the Chief Justice.

The London *Despatch* says a good deal of pardonable irritation is felt here that the sympathies of a resublican people should be so unaccountably manifested during the present war, in behalf of the main-stay and sheet-anchor of European despotism; and if the Republic of the United States permits their rulers to plunge into a war with Great Britain, they would receive the most terrible lesson ever administered to national envy and quarrelsomeness.

The Paris *Journal Des Debats* has a long and laboured editorial to prove that up to the present point, the interests of France and England are identical, but that a continuance of the war either in the Baltic or in Asia would only subserve the private interests of England.

General Prince Paskiewitch died at Warsaw on the 1st February.

The chairman of the Liverpool Chambers of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the Chamber, spoke in strong terms against any interruption of friendly relations between the two countries. Other members expressed the same sentiments, but the Chamber did not adopt a formal resolution on the subject.

London, Tuesday evening.—Variation in the funds to-day unimportant. Business limited. Market steady, but less buoyant in consequence of preparation for settlement of accounts.

In consols at Paris to-day the French funds closed about the same as yesterday.

London, Wednesday.—Letters from Hamburg dated on the 3rd, state that eleven cargoes of sulphur, three of saltpetre, and two of lead, arrived there during the week—several of them British ships, and all of them half way *en route* to Russia.

Liverpool Markets.—Breadstuffs were much depressed. Wheat about four pence per bushel lower, and Flour 1s per barrel.—Indian Corn did not shew so much decline. Beef, Pork and Lard dull. Bacon firm and in fair demand. Money light, demand great. There has been some arrivals of Australian Gold, but it was likely to be reported. Consols were weak closing at 90 1-2 a 90 5-8.

Arrival of the "Asia."

New York, Feb. 24.

The steamer *Asia* from Liverpool on the morning of the 9th, has arrived, bringing 50 passengers. She brings but little news of importance to add to the *Atlantic's* advices.

There was a severe storm on the English coast on the night of the 7th. Many American vessels were damaged.

The London *Morning Advertiser* states that Sir H. Bulwer had intimated that he would like to act as a sort of mediator between the British Government and Buchanan. This movement is said to be at the desire of Palmerston. An interview was to take place at the Embassy, when Bulwer would explain the compromise at length to Buchanan, which he is prepared to recommend. All other papers maintain profound silence on this matter.

The peace plenipotentiaries were beginning to assemble at Paris.

The British steam frigate *Polethernios* was totally lost on the north-west coast of Jutland.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston in answer to an enquiry from Cobden, said the correspondence of the American Government on Central American affairs would, when completed, be laid before Parliament. Mr. Baily remarked that he would postpone motions of which he had given notice, relative to enlistment in the United States, until the correspondence was made public.

London, Friday evening.—Funds firm, closing 1s 3d higher than yesterday's prices.

London, Saturday morning.—The *Times* censures the course taken by both English and American Cabinets in reference to existing difficulties, and after remarking that even the humanity we have shewn must have its limits, concludes as follows: "We are as desirable for peace as Mr. Cobden can be, but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason, the only appeal is to arms."

The steamer *Asia* brings presents consisting of plate, medals, &c., for the officers and crews of the Kane Artic Expedition.

Liverpool Markets.—Flour easier—Ohio offered at 37s 6d.—Western Canal 35s. Wheat 9s 6d a 9s 9d Red,—10s 9d a 11s 10d for white Indian Corn.—Michigan depressed, nominally 35s. Money in England more stringent. American Stocks lower. Consols 91 1-4.

The Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Since the close of the last Session of Parliament the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia, in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the allied forces.

The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but while determined to omit no effort which could give vigour to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honourable peace.

Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavour to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending powers, I consented, in concert with my allies, to accept the offer thus made; and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon which, I hope, may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace.

Negotiations for such a treaty will shortly be opened in Paris.

In conducting these negotiations, I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken, and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace will have been concluded.

Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the south of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the north, and in conjunction with the Emperor of the French I have concluded with the King of Sweden and Norway a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, with the republic of Chili. I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war if peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—

It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and the burdens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my empire remain unimpaired.

I rely, with confidence, on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me, and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required, by a due regard for the great interests, the honour, and the dignity of the empire.

There are many subjects connected with internal improvement which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

The difference which exists in several important particulars between the commercial laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom, has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying this evil.

Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the laws relating to partnership, by simplifying those laws and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local dues and passing tolls has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to those matters.

Other important measures for improving the law in Great Britain and in Ireland will be proposed to you, which will, I doubt not, receive your attentive consideration.

Upon these, and all other matters upon which you may deliberate, I fervently pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may favour your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great objects of my unvarying solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of my people.

At the conclusion of the speech her Majesty left the House and returned to Buckingham Palace in the order in which she came from it.

The House then adjourned until five o'clock.

Extract from Lord Clarendon's Speech.

With respect to the negotiation for peace, I am sure that your lordships will feel that it would be indiscreet in me on the present occasion to give your lordships more information upon the subject than I should be strictly justified in doing; and I think as the gracious speech of her majesty has indicated the course which has been pursued, that I need hardly add that her majesty's government, fully relying on the support of parliament and the people of this country, had intended, and were prepared to carry on the war with much greater means than they have hitherto possessed. Her majesty's government never were disinclined to listen to overtures of peace, and they were all along anxious to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. It certainly was not for England and France to make any overtures to Russia; and I think we can understand, and, I had almost said, can respect the motives which induced Russia not to make overtures to us; but Austria was in a position to proffer her good offices, and the time that she chose for doing it was an excellent one, when the approach of winter rendered the cessation of hostilities necessary. But it was no mediation which Austria offered. She simply offered to ascertain and make known at St. Petersburg the terms upon which the allies would consent to peace; and I must do the Austrian government the justice to say that, from the first, they admitted the necessity that those terms should be clear and precise, in order to do away as much as possible with the chance of misapprehension, and, by avoiding those misunderstandings and complications which arose last year, to bring the negotiations to a successful issue. It was impossible for her Majesty's government according to their sense of duty, to refuse those good offices. (Hear.) However confident they might have been that another campaign would have increased the military fame of England and might have led to a treaty of a different and more comprehensive character, yet such anticipations would have been wholly unjustifiable if they had induced us to prolong the war when a prospect appeared of attaining the objects for which that war was undertaken; and, notwithstanding the spirit which now animates this country, I believe that the cool judgment and right reason of the people of England will approve the course which we have taken. (Hear, hear.) The original proposal of Austria was to communicate these terms to Russia on her own responsibility; but we saw that it would be useless for Austria to send those terms to St. Petersburg without the sanction of the allies; and here let me say that there was no disrespect intended either to Sardinia or to Turkey by omitting them from the Queen's speech. We are deeply sensible of the courage which Sardinia has evinced, and of the manner in which she embarked in the contest, and in which she has carried out her engagements; but we thought that it was simply necessary for Her Majesty to declare that, in concert with her allies, she had consented to accept the good offices of Austria with the Emperor of Russia. Austria, however, became a party to the terms in question; she made herself responsible for them, and she entered into engagements to break off her diplomatic relations with Russia if they were rejected, and afterwards to concert with the allies as to the means of coercing Russia. Those terms were sent by the Austrian Minister to St. Petersburg; he was to ask for a categorical answer—yes or no. He was simply the bearer of a despatch; he was forbidden to discuss its contents, and he was on no account, to admit any modifications or counter-propositions whatever. The answer of Russia was transmitted direct to Vienna. It was not in the form required by Austria, but contained some very important modifications, and the Austrian Government thereupon informed the Russian Minister at Vienna that unless a categorical answer were received within a stated period, the Austrian Minister, with the whole of the mission at St Petersburg, would leave that city, and passports would be sent to the Russian Legation at Vienna. That was communicated by Prince Gortchakoff to his government, upon which an acceptance, pure and simple, was sent by telegraph to Vienna. The despatches containing it arrived at Vienna on the 24th instant. The substance of it was communicated to Her Majesty's Government the day before yesterday, and the plan which is proposed to be adopted is this: That the terms which have been accepted by Russia shall be agreed to by the representatives of the allies at Vienna; that the representatives shall then sign a short protocol, agreeing that the preliminaries shall be signed at Paris; that an armistice shall be entered upon, and that the provisions of the treaty shall then be determined. Although I shall not enter further at present into the terms or duration of the armistice, and think that it would not be right to discuss it at this time, yet I must take the opportunity of saying, that I entirely agree with the noble earl opposite, that it should be of the shortest possible duration. (Hear, hear.) I have now informed your lordships of the present state of affairs, and I will not deny that great doubt and anxiety are entertained as to the result. It is impossible to deny that doubt is felt as to the sincerity with which Russia may have accepted the conditions. The very readiness which she has shown in accepting them has increased that doubt, and the manner in which she proceeded last year, after having purely and simply accepted the terms then proposed, has still further added to it. We can only hope that Russia is sincere—for my own part I believe that she is. I think that Russia desires a peace, and I think that the Emperor of Russia has shown great moral courage in at once accepting terms which he has reason to believe are displeasing to the war party in Russia. (Hear, hear.) I hope he will continue to exhibit the same moral courage, and that he will, without any attempt at evasion, abide, by the letter and spirit of these terms. Should he do so, I think we have a prospect of speedily obtaining that which has throughout been the object of the war—a safe and honourable peace. (Hear, hear.) By an honourable peace, I mean a peace which will be honourable to both parties, for a peace which would degrade Russia would not be a very safe peace. For my own part I think that Russia has accepted conditions which will cast no stain upon her. She must be aware that the aggressive policy which has been imputed to her is the cause of alarm and irritation in Europe, and that it will be resisted: it is on that account that she has been required, and has consented, to give guarantee for maintaining the independence of the Ottoman empire. I say there is no dishonor or degradation cast upon Russia by the acceptance of these terms; the only dishonour will be in the evasion of them. (Hear.) But my lords, our sincerity in these negociations is also called into question. Your lordships may probably be aware, that throughout the continent of Europe we are accused of insincerity in accepting these conditions. It has been said that, though we have accepted them, we mean to continue the war, simply because we want more war not for any definate end, but in the expectation that another campaign would be productive of more military glory, which would serve to compensate us for the sacrifices we have made. I mention these reports, because they have been widely circulated and pretty generally believed, and also because I desire on the part of her Majesty's Government to give to them the most unqualified denial. (Cheers.) However much we may be aware of the spirit which animates the country, however much it may be regretted that the vast preparations which we have made—preparations such as there has been no instance of before in this country—should not be turned to account, and should not be made to rebound to the military and naval fame of England, yet I am convinced that the number of persons who put faith in these reports will be very rapidly diminished when it is seen that notwithstanding all the efforts we have made, and all the sacrifices we have undergone, we hold faithfully, to the conditions which we have once accepted. But should any attempt be made to deprive us of the conditions which we have a right to demand, and to which we have already agreed, then I believe the people of this country would be as one man. They would not consider any sacrifices too great to carry on a war, and we might then expect conditions of a very different nature to those which her majesty's government have now accepted, and to which they will frankly and honourably adhere. (Cheers.) There is another reason which has induced me to allude to these reports, and I hope it is not presumptuous in me to allude to it, as it is of a personal nature. Her majesty has been pleased to desire that I should go to Paris to negotiate on her behalf. (Hear.) However gladly I should have declined this honour, and however unfeignedly I may distrust my own powers satisfactorily to conduct negotiations which involve so many intricate and complicated questions yet I feel it my duty to obey her majesty's commands, and place any experience I may have gained in the matters likely to be discussed at her disposal. Whatever power of usefulness, however I might possess would be entirely extinguished if it were thought that I undertook—or was capable—that mission with any other object than that of bringing it to a successful issue. (Hear, hear.) Acting on the part of her majesty's government, I shall enter into negotiations with a sincere desire for peace and it will be with unfeigned regret if I have to withdraw from them with the conviction that peace is impossible on terms consistent with the dignity and honour of this country. And my lords, I think I may say, without any violation of official reserve that the sentiments of her majesty's government are entirely shared by the Emperor of the French. (Hear, hear.) I hope it is not presumptuous in me to say that the judgment, firmness and moderation—the straightforward and honourable conduct of her majesty's government in these matters—are beyond all praise. The Emperor of the French desires peace, but he will make no peace which is inconsistent with the dignity and honour of France. Like her majesty's government, he is determined that the naval and military preparations shall go on with uninterrupted activity, in order that both countries shall be completely prepared for war on the very day on which it is understood that the negotiations for peace have failed. (Cheers.)

New York, Feb. 25.—The *Times* Correspondent telegraphs from Washington.—The telegraphic news by the Atlantic, has made no impression in high quarters here.—There is no reasonable probability that Mr. Buchanan has asked for his passports. This rumor, doubtless originated from one or two causes. First: the fact, that Mr. Buchanan had long since read his letter of recall, and indicated his purpose to leave the mission on the 8th, and London on Feb. 12th. Second: that it is known in London, that the United States had demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton, which with Lord Clarendon's ex parte statement in the House of Lords, led to the inference.

Mlle. Rachel returned to New York in the *Black Warrior*, which arrived here on Saturday. It is rumoured that the great *tragedienne* intends to depart for Europe in a few days. We take the liberty of doubting whether such will be the case. Mlle. Rachel, is unfortunately in feeble health, induced by over-exertion, but the bracing atmosphere of the North and repose will, we hope, speedily restore her health.—*N. Y. Times.*

An old bachelor, on seeing the words "Families supplied," over the door of an oyster saloon stepped in, and said he would take a wife and two children.

CANADA.

To the Protestant Inhabitants of Canada.

Friends and Brethren:

We, the Protestant inhabitants of the united townships of Asphodel, Belmont, and Dummer in the county of Peterboro', take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject of vital importance to us all, namely, the dangers which menace us and our common faith, and the consequent necessity of a more practical and a closer union of all the Protestants of Upper Canada for their mutual and common benefit.

The signs of the times are full of deep meaning, and denote much sorrow to us all, unless we bestir ourselves immediately for our own protection. The past few years have shown us the rapid strides which Popery is making towards securing to itself all the political power of the country. Already the Government and the Legislature are virtually under its control, and now emboldened with success it is no longer content with ruling, but it appears determined to deprive us of our most cherished rights and privileges.

Its votaries are determined that Upper Canada like Lower Canada, shall be ruled by the priests of Rome.

Under these untoward circumstances, there is no other course left open to Protestants but one grand union of all classes for their common safety.

We already see ourselves marked out a sacrifice to the greedy ambition and selfishness of Popery. Our wants and our feelings are disregarded by those in authority, our interests and our means are given to purchase the support of Roman Catholics, our boasted freedom of speech is even denied us, and where wrong is done us it has to be endured, as relief is so tardy as to amount almost to a total denial of justice. At the present moment the Government of our country does not scruple in bidding openly for Roman Catholic support, and in identifying itself with Roman Catholic interests.

Thus there appears no other way left open for us but to unite in one general confederacy for our common protection.

We, the inhabitants of the townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Drummer, therefore hereby offer you the example of our sincerity in this respect, by forming ourselves into a society to be held in the village of Norwood, in connection with other societies of a like kind as may hereafter be formed in Upper Canada.

The basis of our union to be our common Protestantism. Its objects to be the security of our common faith and our political and social rights, foremost among which must be our common schools divested of all sectarian, and so constituted as to admit of no separation, but to serve equally all classes of our mixed population.

The preservation of the connection between Canada and the mother country.

The prevention of the present unjust waste of public money in Lower Canada.

The obtaining of such reform in our institutions as may be required.

Representation based on population, together with such other measures as experience and justice shall from time to time point out.

Until the formation of other societies of this kind, and the introduction of some general system by all and, and for all, each association as it is formed should frame its own rules for its temporary guidance. As each new society is formed its secretary shall at once notify the same to the secretaries of the other societies, and as soon as a sufficient number shall be formed a meeting of delegates from each shall take place, as may be agreed upon for that purpose.

These unions, in the aggregate to be known as the "British Protestant Union of Upper Canada," and each separate society to bear the name of its locality in addition, thus: This society to be called the "British Protestant Union of Upper Canada in the village of Norwood in the County of Peterboro', No. 1."

B. Moffat, President.
Wm. Wilson, Secretary.

Police Statistics.

We have received Mr. Sherwood's Statistical Report for the year ending December 31st, 1855, showing the number of persons arrested by the Police Force of Toronto, during the year. The total number of arrests was 3355 against 3354 in 1854. The cases of drunkenness were largely increased, being 1760 last year, against 1347 the previous year. The larceny cases have diminished, the number being 362 in 1854, and 279 in 1855. The arrests for assault are also fewer, being 539 in 1854, and 474 in 1855. Of the total number arrested, 2426 were brought before the Magistrate once during the year; 577 twice; 169 thrice; 98 four times; 17 six times; 11 seven times; 12 eight times; 4 9 times; 4 ten times; 2 eleven time; 3 twelve times; and one hardened wretch *thirteen* times! The fines and costs received in the Police Court were £662 10s against £787 1s in 1854. The countries from which the prisoners respectively hailed are shown in the following table:—

Ireland	2344
England	425
Scotland	252
Canada, E. and W.	199
United Sates	24
France	30
Germany	21
Norway	5
Indians	6
Coloured	49
Total	3355

Missionary Society.

The thirteenth annual report of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodis Church in Canada has been received. The report extends over the period between June 1854, and June 1855. It gives cheering accounts of the progress of the Society, both as it regards the extention of its missions and the condition of its monetary and other resources. The receipts for the year mentioned amount to £12,247 15s 4½d, which exceeded the disbursements by £3,165 15s 3½d. The following extract from the report will show someteing of the extent and nature of the work in which the Society is engaged:

"The Auxiliary Society of Canada has, besides the contingent expense of management, outfits, travelling, printing and publication, this year, sustained in the province, and the distant Hudson's Bay Territory, 71 Domestic Missions, 20 Indian Missions, and in addition to many Sabbath Schools, 18 Day Schools, and 2 large and expensive Industrial Institutions; and has employed 98 Missionaries to the Whites, 24 Missionaries to the Indians, 20 Teachers and 10 Interpreters; being an increase of 14 Missions, 5 Schools, and 30 labourers; making a total of 152 salaried agents. There are 11,062 White, and 1,289 Indian members of the Methodist Church on the Missions, and as the result of numerous revivals chiefly, and the recent transfer of members from the parent Society, and from different Circuits, there has been an accession of 1,727 members on the Missions, and a proportionate increase of hearers, making it is believed, the whole number of persons, youths and adults, participating in the ministerial and educational benefits of the Society, sixty or seventy thousand. Such a Missionary position, more influential and promising than ever, it is very satisfactory to the Committee, than the friends who so generously sustain this institution."

THE
North York Sentinel,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Is Published in the Town of Newmarket every
Thursday Morning,
At the Office, Main-Street, nearly opposite the "Railroad Hotel."

A. BOULTBEE, Editor.

TERMS:

Seven Shillings and Sixpence per annum, payable in advance,—if not so paid Two Shillings and Sixpence will invariably be added.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six Lines and under, first insertion	£0	2	6
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Every subsequent insertion	0	0	10
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Each subsequent insertion per line	0	0	1
Cards, six lines and under, per annum	1	0	0
For six months	0	15	0

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☞ All orders relating to advertisements must be in writing.

☞ All letters and communications addressed to the Editor, must be pre-paid, to ensure attention.

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Of this Office comprises a complete set of NEW TYPE, BORDERS, &c., and we are now prepared to execute

POSTING BILLS, CHECKS BOOKS,
CIRCULARS, DRAFT,
PAMPHLETS, CARDS, &c., &c.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING IN BRONZE AND COLOURS.

The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, Feby 28, 1856.

England—Pence, &c.

We receive by the *Canada's* mails important intelligence relative to the opening of the Imperial Parliament.

To the lovers of peace the Queen's speech and the debate which followed may not realize their sanguine anticipations; but every right thinking man must admire the bold and straightforward policy which it indicates. Many doubts previously existed regarding the precise sentiments entertained by the English Cabinet on the grave subject of the war; those doubts are now dissipated and England's course of action in the present negociations plainly stated. While the country is assured of her readiness to embrace every legitimate offer of peace, no hesitation is shown in declaring that nothing less than a full concession of her just demands will cause a cessation in those preparations to ensure success in the cause she has espoused. The estimates for the year will be demanded for either or war, and no fears need be entertained that the advantages we have already won will be forfeited in a tedious and fruitless negociation. Should the Czar discover a want of honesty in the discussion of the agreed terms, but slight advantage of diplomatic delay will be allowed, and his good or bad faith will quickly be apparent in the action of his Plenipotentiaries. Peace must speedily be concluded on a sure basis, or the war will proceed on a scale more vast than history affords.

While the tenor of the speech indicates but little confidence in the sincerity of Russia, and no firm trust in the prospect of peace, the very stand taken by the English Government will have no small influence in promoting the satisfactory adjustment of the points at issue. Russia's first aggressive move was doubtless made under the conviction that no interference was to be dreaded from the other powers, and in proportion as she sees their determination to persevere in the course they have adopted, will she feel desirous to close a struggle which has already cost her dear, for the fulfilling a design which becomes impossible while the present policy of the Allies is retained. The able speech of Lord Clarendon, explanatory of the speech from the Throne elucidates still further the wise and just disposition of the English Government in this trying crisis, firmly relying on the good sense of the people for support. That their confidence in the nation is not misplaced is clearly shewn by the manly conduct of the opposition, whose feeling is well expressed by Disraeli speaking on the address, to which no amendment was moved, all felt the wisdom of throwing no obstacle in the way of the ministry at this important crisis. This unanimity of feeling affords a sure test of the disposition of the nation and certain indicia that none other than an honourable and advantageous settlement will be accepted. The policy thus clearly declared had a depressing effect in monetary affairs, and will doubtless produce much uncertainty in the markets here as well as in Europe, until the issue of the 'negociations' becomes known. In this point of view the influence of the war has been perceptably felt in Canada. During its progress the value of produce increased immensely—the slight prospect of peace has already caused a great decline in prices. Should the peace rumours become confirmed we may anticipate a yet further reduction for a season. Although the effect would probably be more imaginary than real. The yield in Europe for the past year, through the war and other causes, must have been reduced, while the demand for consumption has increased. So that in the event of a peace, after the violence of the first reaction had passed away things would find their level, and all branches of trade and industry participate in the advantages of a more healthy financial action in the old world.

Detection of Crime.

We were at a meeting held at Dr. Ford's on Friday evening last to take into consideration the reviving of a Society or Association which existed here many years since for the detection and punishment of crime. The principles of the association were, that all members should pay on entrance the sum of five shillings and such further sum at the expiration of each year as the committee of management should deem necessary for the purposes of the society—that in the event of any crime being committed or attempted against the members of the association the managing or vigilant committee should immediately act in the matter, using the funds of the society as might be required. We understand that here, as in other parts of the country, very beneficial results followed the formation of the society. The very fact of such a scheme being in existence would tend in no small degree to free the neighbourhood of evil doers. The difficulty and expense attending the conviction of crime is but too often the means of it going unpunished. These examples offer as it were a premium to villainy; if on the contrary it was generally known that a numerous and powerful organization existed in the neighbourhood, well provided with funds, the express object of which is to ferret out all delinquencies and see that they are fitly punished, the result cannot fail to be a speedy diminution of crime in the vicinity.

At the meeting officers pro tem were appointed and the secretary was directed to notify the revival of the society to the old members and the public, and of a day for the general meeting of the members, and those desirous of joining the association.

The Bazaar.

Allured by the fallacious report that Bazaars were a novel mode of obtaining the pecuniam of the lieges in this region, we last week heedlessly strayed into that under the dictum of the ladies of the Congregational Church, our innocence displayed in imagining that any spot of earth might be found where the smile of a woman was insufficient to accomplish her end. In good sooth if man is born to command, his prerogative availed him little on that occasion, and evil befall the recreant loon whose digitals sought not instanter the extreme of his spleuchan: various and affective were the means employed to draw forth the needful, and full many a swain retreated with throbbing heart and shrunken pouch. In one corner wary matrons inculcated the inestimable advantages of a most portentious quill evidently fabricated for a paterfamilias. Shades of the patriarchs! you make a blushing retreat and fall foul of a perambulating individual, from whose neck depends a bag apparently contrived to hold the wealth of ages; from toll you escape not—yet mopping the perspiration from your clammy brow a voluble disciple of Dorcas confronts you, opposing to the alarmed gaze, perchance a footstool cunningly broidered, ticketted at a sum sufficient to impoverish the waning exchequer. In short we opine the weaker sex hereabouts need no further proficiency regarding the disposal of their wares. We are, however, prone to admit the success with which they adopted the "*suaviter in modo arbiter in res*" principle, as they of the coarser clay appeared contented at their lot, and repined not at all. Moreover the sustentation of the inner man was cared for right sumptuously, the board groaning beneath delicacies, to which meet justice was rendered. While, like Paris of old, gazing wildered at the prevalence of bright eyes and animated faces, one of the fair beings who presided (it being leap year) invited us to partake of a slight refection, at the same time depositing the wherewithal for our nourishment—nothing loth we incontinently fell to and finding the comatibles suitable played rather a strong fork for a brief period, and rose much refreshed. It boots not to relate what more befell, the Post Office, the Auction, where the seniores priores was forgotten and young men purchased pinafores, and what not—is it not chronicled in the fact that some 8140 clear, rewarded the efforts of the fair. Every thing went merry as a marriage bell, and the Bazaar will long be remembered as a pleasant scene.

From our Toronto Correspondent.

Toronto, Feby 25th, 1856.

As it is usual when greeting your friend in the street to favour him with your ideas respecting the weather so I follow suit and beg to say that it is becoming much pleasanter. The warm sun shines cheerfully upon our crowded streets. The sleighing under its influence has almost disappeared from the City, whilst the pedestrian picking his steps over the slush of melting snow, is often startled by an 'avalanche from the house tops. The ladies—bless them!—nevertheless undauntedly continue their afternoon promenades on King-street, displaying "pretty feet and ancles slender" not to be eclipsed this side China. Indeed the veriest woman-hating-bachelor in existence must strike his colors, as he walks up King-street, and acknowledge that there are angels in this wicked world. Beautiful, and dressed with most correct taste, the ladies of Toronto, re-enforced as they are by not a few from our sister Province, are unrivalled. The French language, sweet and euphonious when spoken by a pretty woman, is often heard among the smiling promenaders, inti-

mating that many of them appertain to the Lower Canadian members of that itinerant machine, the Provincial Parliament.

The parliamentary sittings continue each afternoon and evening. Should any of your readers be delayed in town over night they may pass their time very pleasantly listening to the debates. The strangers gallery is open to all. Those who have ladies under their care, should send in their name to a member who will give them tickets of admission to the ladies gallery, which is more comfortable because less crowded than the other.

The debate on the address still continues. The government party and the opposition exchange broadsides, and indulge in all kinds of abusive pleasantries, frittering away the time that should be occupied with the work they are sent there to perform, while the country pays for such amusement at the rate of £750 per diem.

On Friday last Mr. Bowes called the attention of the House to a placard which appeared in the streets calculated to injure the fair name of Toronto. It was a placard he said calculated to injure Orangemen, who repudiated all connection with it. The thing created such excitement in town that I am induced to give it you in full, together with the announcement which followed it from the Orangemen, also Mr. Bowes' remarks thereon. The placard referred to by the hon. member, read as follows:—

"A LEVEE.

"The Hon. Charles Wilson, member of the Legislative Council, and late Mayor of Montreal, who murdered nine Protestants by ordering them to be fired at on the 9th June, 1853, and for which service he received from the Pope the Order of St. Gregory.

"He was honoured by entertaining Bedini, the Nuncio of the Pope and the murderers of Hugo Bassi, the Italian Patriot, and for which glorious feats of *butchery* he was unceremoniously kicked out of the United States.

"*Protestants and Orangemen!*

Are expected to attend Mr. Wilson's Levee, and do him all merited homage.

"O'Farrall, the defender of the Corrigan murderer, and the Gavazzi rioters expected in a few days."

That of the Orangemen is as follows:—

"ORANGEMEN!

"The loyal Orangemen desire emphatically to repudiate any knowledge of, or connection with the incendiary placard which appeared this morning headed "a levee," and in which the name of Orangemen has been most unjustifiably and unwarrantably used. Orangemen! We need hardly caution you to beware, to be not misled or deceived by such contrivance of your insidious enemies. Ogle R. Gowan, Grand Master, Richard Dempsey, Deputy Grand Master, Geo. Brock Rousseaux, Jr., Deputy Grand Master."

After which Mr. Bowes said "he believed that as Orangemen were to have a Soiree this evening, that placard had been got up to injure them. Others were of opinion that it had been got up by parties interested in the Seat of Government being removed from Toronto. He did not believe, however, that at least any member of this House would be guilty of a trick so contemptible. He believed the placard had been put forth for political purposes, by those seeking to get up a religious dispute between the people of Upper Canada. Although he was not an Orangeman, he was a friend to the Orangemen, and he was a friend to the Catholics of Upper Canada, and for years past he had tried to unite them, not for political purposes, but in order that amity and peace might prevail in Upper Canada. He wished on the part of the Protestants of Toronto and Canada, to repudiate any connection on their part with that placard, and to assure gentlemen from Lower Canada that they were just as safe here as if they were under the protection of the cannons on the ramparts of Quebec."

Mr. Bowes, whose style of speaking would by his pompous action lead a deaf man to believe him an eloquent orator, created much merriment in the debate of Friday night. He "wondered that the subject of temperance had been omitted from the Governor's speech. He wondered that the ministry and every one else were silent on that important subject?—and stretching forth his hand and throwing out his chest, in a burst of eloquence exclaimed "I trust, sir, that the government will resume the responsibility of passing a bill for the *suppression of temperance!*" So noisy was the laughter occasioned by this lapsus linguæ, which is not reported in the papers, that it was some time before Mr. Bowes could explain that being an Irishman, he had leave to speak twice, and that he meant *intemperance.*

Some little cross firing took place between the above named gentleman and the member for your riding, relative to a school report. The subject of schools is Mr. Hartman's forte. And whilst speaking thereon, he indulged in some such pleasant sneering as I have witnessed in a school-boy telling another how he'd catch it when he got home. The idea probably occurred to the "fat knight" whose voice above all others making a similar request, could be audibly heard to ask him to "sit down, sit down—there's a good boy—sit down."

Before 12 o'clock Sir Allan moved an adjournment. Mr. Brown arose with sorrowfully indignant countenance and stated that the opposition were ready to continue the debate that the ministry taunted them with wasting time, and he desired that the country should know who were to blame. He wished to continue the debate. Mr. Cauchon got possession of the floor, and spoke in favor of an adjournment. A good deal of noisy opposition followed, when Mr. Cauchon humorously pulled out of his desk a voluminous pile of notes which he said were merely the heads of a speech he had to make then and there, if they were determined to go on. Unwilling at that late hour to endure such an infliction—the House adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The news by the *Atlantic* and *Asia* arrived this morning by telegraph. The prospect of a war with the United States is freely discussed, and creates some excitement here. The loyalty evinced by all classes in its discussion is most gratifying to every one who has British blood in his veins, and can sincerely repeat your motto—"No place should be dearer to us than our own country."

TIRO.

Our thanks are tendered to Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P., for Parliamentary papers.

To The Editor of the Sentinel.

SIR,—On reading your issue of last week upon the Tea Meeting held in the Wesleyan Church, I am persuaded you were wrongly informed, as to the names of the whole of the Committee &c., which I wish to correct. The Committee consisted of the following persons, viz: Messrs. Flintoff, (chairman,) Freeman, Dixon, Nixon, Lusk, Crawford, Robinson and Moulton, (Secretary,) with power to add to their number, which was done by adding Dr. Kermott, F. Baker and Jas. Wethreal, who rendered good services on the occasion. On the part of the ladies on the Committee, there were Mrs. Robinson, Moulton, Flintoff, Dixon, Nixon, Freeman, Kermott and Cooke, together with Misses Flintoff, Brookes, Dixon, Raper, Goulden and Vernon. The Motto, "God is Love," was made by Mr. Freeman, and the other, "Union," by Dr. Kermott. "Honour to whom honour is due." By making these corrections you will much oblige your humble servant,

R. R.

Newmarket, Feb. 25, 1856.

Special Notice.

DOCLESIAN LEWIS, A. M. M. D.—This gentleman so well known for his labours, both as a Writer and Practitioner, in the great field of Chronic diseases, will lecture to-morrow, Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Christian Church of this place, on Homœopathy and Hydropathy. He will also remain at Forsythes' Hotel, until Wednesday afternoon of next week, during which time he may be consulted by persons suffering from any form of long-standing disease.

Hear what others who have known him for years, say of him:—

Doct. Lewis is a native of Auburn, N. Y.. He was educated in Harvard University. We have known him from boyhood, and can testify to his ability and skill as a Practitioner. The numerous testimonials of Gold and Silver Plate, received during his southern tours, are sufficient evidence of his success, and we would recommend all who stand in need of his services, to call upon him at once.—*Democratic Expounder, Marshall, Mich.*

Dr. Lewis, a celebrated lecturer, on Homœopathy, has been addressing large audiences, every night this week, in the Methodist Church, Galt.—He is a highly accomplished lecturer and fully understands his subject. The following from the Toronto *Daily Leader*, will show how Dr. Lewis was regarded by the literary men of that city.

"Among the many unscrupulous pretenders, who have visited us from the neighbouring States, it has been a matter of grateful surprise to not a few, to find as a visitor such a man as Dr. Lewis. He is a thoroughly educated, scientific Physician, and ought to be welcomed by all good men wherever he goes."—*Galt Reporter.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canadian Politics.

It is understood that the Canadian Parliament meets at Toronto to-day. This will be the first meeting at Toronto since the removal to Quebec, four years ago. It will probably be the first of a series of permanent sessions at the old capital of the Upper Province. One of the questions which will early engage the attention of Parliament will be the final settlement of this seat of government matter; it is not to be doubted but the Upper Canadians will settle it in their own way. Toronto is evidently a city of more promise, activity and go-ahead spirit than Quebec, and hitherto these qualities have been considered by the Canadians quite as essential as a location for the seat of government. Should the possibility of a war with this country be considered, Quebec, being a fortified place, would possess advantages over Toronto, which was once taken, and might be again; but peace and trade being the probable destiny of our neighbours and ourselves, the arguments in favour of Toronto will probably prevail. Connected with this question will be another, growing out of similar causes, and relating to the representation in Parliament. Upper or Western Canada is far surpassing the Lower or Eastern Province in wealth, progress and population; yet the representation is the same. The same rule applies to the Provinces as we have adopted for the representation of the several States of the Senate; but the Provinces have no such corrective as the representation of the House affords us. It is now proposed to assimilate entirely the government of the Province to that of the United States, by making the Legislative Council (or Senate) elective, the members to be chosen by the municipal councils, and by graduating the representation in the Assembly according to population. It may be expected that Lower Canada (being less progressive) will oppose this; but it seems likely that the Upper Canadians, who have far more numbers (out side), and energy, and wealth than their neighbours, will carry their point. Whether the victory will be purchased by a concession of separate schools to Roman Catholics of the Lower Province, will soon be seen. Hitherto Lower Canada has been as thorough a theocracy as the old colony of the Massachusetts Bay or Geneva ever were; and no doubt the priests will fight valiantly—as they did here—against the introduction of the Bible into common schools. They are not sure of carrying their flock with them. In parts of Upper Canada, the Catholic priests have set up separate schools, but under equal circumstances, the children of Catholic parents seem to prefer the common schools, Bible and all. How often men fight for "fruitless crowns!"—*N. Y. Herald, 15th February.*

CINCINATTI, Feb. 25.—Great damage was done to several steamers lying at this wharf, by immense quantities of ice, thrown by a rise in the Licking River, into the Ohio River, breaking up the ice in the latter. Several vessels were sunk, and will prove a total loss. The damage thus far, is upwards of 200,000 dollars. The Ohio river has risen about eight feet within the last twelve hours, and is still rising.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The St. Lawrence, Kansas Correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 14th, says:—The Kickapoo rangers threaten hostilities again at Euston, saying they will revenge Cook's death by killing the friends who murdered Brown. The free state men are preparing for a conflict, but will act only on the defensive—it is probable a fight will occur.

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, Jan'y 13, 1856.

Fall Wheat 5s a 5s 3d; Spring Wheat 4s 6d a 5s 0d; Pease 3s 9d a 4s; Oats 2s 3d;—Pork $7 to $7½; Butter 1s 3d: Potatoes 2s 6d; Cordwood 10s a 11s 3d per cord; Hay per ton $16 a $18. Large quantity of wheat coming in chiefly for storage.

Toronto, Feb. 13th, 1856.

FLOUR, 32s 6d.
WHEAT, 5s @ 5s 6d ₱ bushel.
PORK, 35s @ 38s 9d ₱ 100 lbs.
BEEF, slaughtered, 32s 6d @ 37s 6d ₱ 100 lbs.
LARD, 9d ₱ lb,
MUTTON, ₱ qr. 4½d ₱ lb.
BUTTER, fresh, 1s 6d; Tub 1s 2d ₱ lb.
OATS, 2s 7d a 2s 9d ₱ bushel.
PEAS, 3s 9d @ 4s ₱ bushel.
RYE, 5s 10d @ 6s ₱ bushel.
POTATOES, 3s 9d @ 4s 6d ₱ bushel.
CARROTS, 3s 4d ₱ bushel.
BEETS, 3s 3d ₱ bushel.
TURNIPS, 2s ₱ bushel.
WOOL, 1s 3d ₱ lb.
CORDWOOD, 22s 6d @ 26s 3d ₱ cord.
HAY, 80s @ 120s ₱ ton.
STRAW, 50s a 55s ₱ ton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



SELLING OFF.

R. H. SMITH,

Newmarket,

HAVING disposed of his interest in the Mercantile business to

Mr. Moses W. Bogert,

IS NOW SELLING OFF

His immense Stock of Goods, consisting in part of a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES,
TEAS AND SUGARS,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
DYE STUFFS,
COTTON YARN,
CARPET WARP,

Some beautiful paterns Carpetings.

ROOM PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS,
ROCHESTER TOOLS,

Philadelphia Mill and Mulley Saws, Cross-Cut and Patent Circular Teeth Saws,

BARN DOOR HINGES,
CABLE CHAIN, ZINC,
SCOTCH BAR, ROD, PLATE, HOOP,
BAND, SWEEDE'S IRON,
CUT BLISTER, SPRING & EAGLE STEEL,
AMERICAN SALT,
WATER LIME,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

MILLINERY, &c.

As this Stock of Goods must be sold before the 29th of March, *great bargains* may be expected.

ROBERT H. SMITH.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 5w



FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King,

200 ACRES,

BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;

A Beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within

SIX MILES OF AURORA,

On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.

TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly Instalments.

Enquire of
A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

February 20th, 1856, 10tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

On entering upon our duties as responsible editors of this journal, we shall at once lay before its readers our objects and intentions. The policy we intend to pursue is clear, distinct and well defined, from which it is not our intention to depart. We desire to state that the paper is devoted to news, to commerce, and to friendly relations between the United States and the British Empire.

Recent events have tended, perhaps, to render the relations of the two countries less cordial, but these events are passing away, and their effects will speedily cease. Two nations whose interests are so interwoven cannot afford to quarrel—a rupture would be too costly for both, and they must, in spite of their inclinations—even supposing that inclination to go to war did really exist—remain at peace. They must be at peace even if they may not be friends. Too many ledger accounts are open; too many ships under each flag are at sea; too much American stock is in the British market, the sudden return of which would prostrate American credit, and ruin thousands of families in England; and in fine, too much good sense and good feeling is now extant among the two people ever to allow a violent rupture of these strong ligaments which bind them together. We have, then, no apprehension of the consequence of the Enlistment embroglio or any question which may disturb for a moment the public mind. All will pass away like summer cloud leaving the atmosphere more pure and serene than before.

The consummation of a system of trade and commerce with the affluent British Province secured by the *Treaty of Reciprocity*, has already been attended with such beneficial results that it is of the highest importance to increase and perpetuate it, that there provinces possess wealth of the greatest value is already known;—their vast fishing grounds —their noble commercial world.

But however well all this may be known, these Colonies still possess hidden resources of infinite value, which it will be the object of this journal to develope and bring to light; and we flatter ourselves, from our long acquaintance with, and general knowledge of these Provinces, that we shall be able satisfactorily to do so. We are already in communication with gentlemen of knowledge residing therein, from whom we expect information to assist us in carrying out our designs.

The trade in the article made reciprocal, is as yet but partial, but a general desire prevails to enlarge this field of action and to bring foreign and manufactured goods under the same terms that now exist in regard to natural and agricultural productions. It will be our duty to examine this subject and to offer thereon such opinions as may present themselves to our minds.

But the basis and security of good and sound trade among nations, is a friendly understanding, not only among governments but the people thereof; we shall therefore give our strenuous efforts to promote and preserve this desirable object.

Concisely then to sum up our views, they are reducible to three points:—

First,—To present our readers with a succinct view of the general news, and commerce, and political intelligence of Europe, more particularly of the British Isles.

Second,—To promote reciprocal trade between the British Provinces and this country; and to bring to light and reveal the yet hidden riches and resources of the former, so that they may be made available in the markets of the world.

Thirdly,—To preserve as far as within us lies, a friendly understanding and good will between Great Britain and the United States.

With these views and sentiments we offer the *Anglo-Saxon* to the people of both countries, in the confident hope that it will be favorably received.

Price Two Dollars per annum payable in advance. Any person remitting Ten Dollars will receive Six Copies for one year. Published every Saturday Morning at 41 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, by

BARTLETT, ST. JOHN & Co.



ATTENTION!

Selling off at Cost in Newmarket!

JOHN DAVISON

WILL sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost Price for Cash, consisting of



DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, &c.,

All of Superior Quality.

☞Parties wishing to purchase Cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

J. D. WISHES to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for



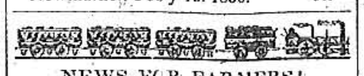
BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety, on the shortest notice.

☞Two good Journeymen Shoemakers wanted.

JOHN DAVISON.

Newmarket, Feb'y 13. 1856. 9tf



NEWS FOR FARMERS!

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the farmers of Canada,

MANNY'S PATENT COMBINED

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE,

with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stands unparalled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—

Its perfect adaption to uneven surfaces.—Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and *vice versa*. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheels, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Raker is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain. Price, with two sets of knives, $135.

The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the Machinery, so that the rakes have no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These Machines are *Self-oiling*. Once oiling will last a whole day.

—ALSO—

Seymor and Morgan's Reaper, which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province.

Price $120.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE,

Price $110.

These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

Agricultural Implements and Stoves of every description.

Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co.,
Holland Landing.

February, 6th, 1856. 8y1

AURORA

CARRIAGE FACTORY,

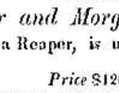
WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Carriage Maker,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and Vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

ALSO

An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.

Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1



ALFRED BERRY,

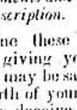
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,

BEGS to inform the good people of Aurora and surrounding neighbourhood, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY ORNAMENTAL

Work in the above branches, and hopes by assiduity, integrity, and punctuality, and last though not least, reasonable charges, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1



CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

George F. Giles,

BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop, in this Village, where he is prepared to trim

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

In all Styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.

Aurora, Feb. 13th, 1856. 9

MRS. WARNER'S SCHOOL

TERMS PER QUARTER:

	£	s.	d.
Pupils under eight years,	0	10	0
Over eight years,	0	15	0
Music,	1	10	0
Singing,	1	10	0
Boarders without Music,	7	5	0

Newmarket, Dec. 21st, 1855. 2w2



HENRY HARRIS,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.,
Aurora.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work,

Plain or Ornamental,

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.

Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856. 6



GEO. HUGHES,

BROWNSVILLE,

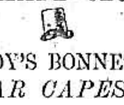
INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapness and Variety

He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS,
RICE, &c., &c.
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
BEAVER AND
BROAD CLOTHS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,



LADY'S BONNETS,

CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.,



BOOTS AND SHOES,



ROCHESTER TOOLS,

And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.



A GENERAL TAILORING & MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with the above.

Brownsville, King, Jan'y 2d, 1856. 4tf



Particularly

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

THERE never was a more elegant display of rich DRESS GOODS than now to be witnessed at

B. PEARSON'S, AURORA,

Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Stripe Silks, rich Moire Antiques, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Merino Plaids, De Laines, &c., Shawls, Cloaks and Talmas, in great variety, together with an assortment of French-Needleworked Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Chemisettes, Gloves and Hoisery. Ladies, if you wish to save your money and still have the best goods in the country, go to

B. PEARSON, *Aurora.*

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,



HARDWARE,



READY MADE CLOTHING,



Boots and Shoes,

All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or



PRODUCE,

B. PEARSON.

N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.

Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 2m



REMOVED

TO THE

Old Stand,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,

NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber having recently fitted up his Store has opened out a superior stock of

DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

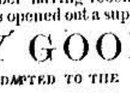
Consisting partly of

Cobourgs and Cashmeres,
Alpacas and Orleans,
Australian Crapes,
German and British Galas,
Burmah Checks,
Glacies and Gros de Naples,
Moir Antiques,
Plain and Fancy Velvet Trimmings,
Plain do. do. Gimps and Fringes
Scarfs and Sashes,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Broad Cloths,
Casimeres,
Plain and Fancy Doeskins & Tweeds,
Vestings,
Scarfs and Ties, &c., &c., &c.,

Together with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

Including London Pickles and Sauces.



WINES AND LIQUORS,

Crockery,

HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,

Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

JOS. CAWTHRA.

Newmarket, Dec. 18. 1855. 1tf

CANADA AND HER RESOURCES,

Being the Essay which received the Second Prize, by ALEXANDER MORRIS, A. M.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.

For sale by
THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East.

Toronto, Dec. 13, 1855.

Several Farms Wanted.

By Intending Settlers.

AN English Gentleman is desirous of purchasing a partly cleared Farm with a suitable House and Offices, of from 100 to 400 acres, within 100 miles of Toronto, and where the live and dead stock might be purchased at a valuation, or he would rent such a property with the option of purchase. TERMS—CASH.

SEVERAL SMALLER FARMS WANTED

Full particulars of terms, locality sporting &c., may be addressed, post-paid to the care of the Rev. the Editor of the *Old Countryman*, Toronto, Canada West.

☞An excellent Farm of about 40 Acres with Dwelling House, &c., for sale on Yonge street, five miles from the city.

Properties for sale in Canada will be advertised in the edition for Europe at *a reduced price.* The number of copies sent thither from the place of publication and from Subscribers approaches 500 weekly.

"The Old Countryman."

Tri-Weekly,

Price TEN SHILLINGS per annum, always in advance. The Saturday number, intended for Europe, may be had at one dollar per annum.

Single numbers, folded for the post, may be had at one Penny each at Shewan's, Bookseller, St. Lawrence Arcade, Toronto.

N. B.—Parties receiving and retaining one or more numbers of THE OLD COUNTRYMAN will not be considered Subscribers until they have signified their wish to become so.

Communications illustrative of the Natural History of various localities, will be much valued, and will be very interesting at home.

Office of THE OLD COUNTRYMAN over Rowsell's Book Store, King Street East, Second Floor.

Toronto, Feb. 6th 1856. 9.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sharon and the surrounding country, that he has now opened a

New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment,

A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon,

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving ample satisfaction.

☞All work warranted as to neatness and durability.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

W. J. PRENTICE.

Sharon, Feb'y 7th, 1856. 81y



NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,

&c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT &  SHOE

Establishment,

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customer's work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.

Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf



NEWMARKET FACTORY.

'WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken a lease of the *NEWMARKET WOOLEN FACTORY*, And purchased the Stock in Trade, Notes, and Accounts, of Mr. Sandford Torry, the late Lessee, and that I have assumed and will pay all the debts of the said Sandford Torry, contracted on account of said Factory, and have appointed Mr. W. A. CLARK, of Newmarket, as my sole Agent and Manager of the Factory.

URIAL TORRY.

FARMERS!

THE Newmarket Factory is in complete working order and prepared to do Customs Cloth Dressing promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

W. A. CLARK, *Agent.*

IF YOU WANT GENUINE CANADIAN made Cloths, Blankets, and Flannels at moderate prices, and warranted to give good satisfaction, come to the Newmarket Factory and buy.

W. A. CLARK, *Agent.*

LADIES

OF Industrious habits will find a beautiful assortment of Knitting Yarn at the Newmarket Factory.

No. 2 at .....2s 6d. per lb.
No. 1 Union.....3s 0d. " "
Fine.....4s 0d. " "
Superfine.....5s 0d. " "

W. A. CLARK, *Agent.*

ALL KINDS of produce taken in exchange for goods—or in payment for custom work, at the Newmarket Factory.

W. A. CLARK, *Agent.*

Newmarket, Dec. 12th 1855. 1f-1

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concession of Whitchurch containing 200 acres. Ten acres are cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good log house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Heasty adjoining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.

January 21. 1856. 6tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE DOUBLE WAGGON nearly new; likewise a

A very good Team Horse, and A lot of Sheep.

☞Terms easy. Enquire of
WILSON REID & CO.,
Sharon

Dec. 12, 1855. 1tf

A. Boultbee,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Newmarket. 1



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the New York prices,

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At publisher's prices at

NIXON'S *Book Store.*

Thomas Nixon

Keeps on hand a first rate article of TEA, which he will sell at the lowest remunerating profit.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

A supply of Fresh Fish can be had weekly at the Subscriber's Store, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of Groceries, comprising a choice selection of *Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.*

THOMAS NIXON.

Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf



OYSTER SALOON.

A. M. HALL

BEGS leave to announce to the public, that his

SALOON, ON MAIN-STREET,

Is now fitted up in the most comfortabl style, where he will always be glad to supply his patrons with

FRESH OYSTERS,

Prepared to suit the varied taste of the million and at most reasonable rates.

Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

STOVE WAREHOUSE,

NEWMARKET,

NEXT DOOR TO J. MILLARD, MAIN-STREET.

G. MORTIMORE

WOULD return thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him, and would respectfully announce that he has just received a *large assortment* of

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

OF THE NEWEST PATERNS,

which he intends to dispose of for Cash, and on short credit, at Toronto prices.

In connection with the above will be found a *general assortment* of

TIN, COPPER, ZINCK AND SHEET IRON-WARE,

Always on hand, or made to order.

Job Work

In all its branches done on short notice and with neatness. Terms moderate.

Newmarket, Dec. 12th, 1855. 1y1



ROBERT BRODIE,

Carpenter and Builder,

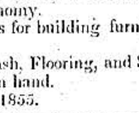
WATER-STREET, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.

Dec. 12, 1855. 1tf



WM. ADAMS,

Builder and House Carpenter,

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.

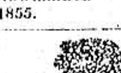
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand.

☞Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.

Dec. 7, 1855. 1y1



A SELECTED

LIST OF LANDS

For Sale,

Township of Melancthon.

3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, (West of T. & S. Road) 58 acres each.	406 acres.
4th Range: Lots No. 252, 254, 255, 256 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each.	400 acres.
8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23, N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each.	200 acres.
4th Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-4 7, (old survey,) together	350 acres.

Township of Artemesia.

3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37, S. of Durham Road, 79 acres each.	228 acres.

Township of Holland.

2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 & 21, West of T. and S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 45 acres each.	90 acres

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

Jan'y 22, 1856. 6tf



HEIFER LOST.

STRAYED from the Subscriber about the 1st of Sept'r, a Heifer mostly white having some red about the ears, and is about six moths old. Any person returning her to the owner, or giving information at this office where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

P. P. PEARSON.

Newmarket, Dec. 27th, 1855. 2tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

ON SHORT NOTICE,

And at Moderate Prices.

INTERESTING SCRAPS.

The Belle and the Beau.

At a certain evening party, a haughty young beauty, turned to a student who stood near her and said, "Cousin John I understand your eccentric friend Jonathan is here. I have a great curiosity to see him. Do bring him here and introduce him to me." The student went in search of his friend and at length found him lounging on a sofa. "Come Jonathan" said he," my beautiful cousin Catherine wishes to be introduced to you."—"Well, trot her out; John," drawled Jonathan, with an affected yawn. John returned to his cousin, and advised her to defer the introduction till a more favorable time, repeating the answer he had received. The beauty bit her lips, but the next moment she said, "Well never mind, I shall insist on being introduced." After some delay Jonathan was led up, and the ceremony of introduction performed. Agreeably surprised by the beauty and commanding appearance of Catherine, Jonathan made a profoundly low bow; but instead of returning it, she raised her eye glass—surveyed him from head to foot, and then waving the back of her hand towards him, drawled out, "Trot him off, John—that's enough!"—*Ladie's Journal.*

"Colonel Watson is a fine looking man, is n't he?" said a friend to me lately. "Yes," I replied. "I was taken for him the other day," continued my friend,—"You!" said I; why you, are as ugly as sin!" "I don't care for that, I was taken for him once—I endorsed his bill, and I was taken for him by the bailiff."

A teacher one day endeavouring to make a pupil understand the nature and application of a passive verb, said, "A passive verb is expressive of the nature of receiving an action, as Peter is beaten. Now what did Peter do?" The boy, pausing a moment, with the gravest countenance possible replied, "Well, I don't know, without he *hollered*,".

"Ah, Mr. Simkins, we have not chairs enough for our company," said a gay wife to her frugal husband. "Plenty of chairs, ducky and a little too much company," replied Mr. Simkins, with a knowing wink.

Talking of barking, two gentlemen the other day, at a public table, got into a vehement dispute upon a subject on which it was quite evident that both were profoundly ignorant. A big bull-dog, which had been quietly sleeping on the hearth, became roused by their violence, and began barking furiously. An old gentleman who had been quietly sipping his wine while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed hold your tongue, you brute! you know no more about it than they do!" The laugh of the whole table was turned upon the brawlers.

An English and a Welshman disputing in whose county was the best living, the Welshman said—"There is such noble housekeeping in Wales, that I have known about a dozen cooks employed at one wedding dinner." "Ah," said the Englishman, that was because every man toasted his own cheese."

A Hard Hit at Buffalo.—The Chicago *Native Citizen* contains the following:—Some miserable fellow entered the house of a wash-woman, on West Randolph Street, last night, and carried away a quantity of clothing. This fellow is too mean for the penitentiary. He should be sent to Buffalo for life.

Why are Mosquitoes the most religious of all insects? Because they first sing over you and then pray on you.

Singular Circumstance.—A circumstance of rather an extraordinary nature took place on the premises of Mr. J. Goodman, who resides in the Township of Whitby. On the 2nd inst., a cow of moderate size belonging to Mr. Goodman, brought forth four calves. The cow is rather in a weak state, but up to last accounts is doing well, and giving her regular quantity of milk. We think this is one of the most wonderful freaks of nature that has ever occurred.—*Whitby Reporter.*

On the 22nd February No. 1 superfine flour was offered as low as $6; extra $6 1-2 to $6 3-4, without finding buyers. Wheat was also offered at 6s 3d a 6s. 6d. Oats 2s. 8d a 2s 10d. Cattle $7 1-4 a $7 1-2 per 100 lbs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Public Works, Toronto, 26th Dec. 1855.

PLANS are requested for a CUSTOM HOUSE, proposed to be Erected in the City of Quebec.

From the nature of the site on which it is decided the Building shall stand, as well as to be enabled to form a judgment upon the character of the materials to be used, and on the facility, or otherwise of procuring them, it will be necessary that the gentlemen who may see fit to engage in the preparing of Plans and Estimates should visit the locality; and it is wished, that the estimates should show separately the additional cost, if any should Granite, such as is to be had on the Montreal and the Portland Road be adopted for the principal fronts.

For full information, as to the amount, nature and extent of the accommodation which the building must afford, reference to be made to the Collector at the Port of Quebec, J. W. Dunscombe, Esquire.

The Plans are to comprise one of the basements, showing the Sewerage, principal of heating, &c., and one of each of the floors, with such sections also as may be necessary to convey fully the intentions of the Architect.

The Plans are to be accompanied by a detailed Specification, measurement and Estimate of the Works of the several classes required to complete the Building ready for business, and also by a Schedule of Rates by which any extra work will be governed.

For the set of Plans &c., which may be considered by the Commissioners of Public Works, most deserving and applicable, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds will be paid, these Plans becoming thereby the Property of the Commissioners, who will make such arrangements for the Superintendance of the erection of the Building as they think fit.

A premium of £100 will be awarded to the design considered second in merit. All the Plans will be returned but those connected with the design adopted.

The Estimates are to show the cost of the necessary filling and forming and protecting the approaches, distinct from the cost of the building.

It is desired that the Building should present a respectable Architectural Façade to the River, and also one to the Street. The Flank elevations to be plain, but in character.

The entire, in appearance and construction, to be commensurate with the importance of the Port.

In coming to a decision on the designs, that one will be selected in which economy will appear to have been considered as far as was practicable with the obtaining the above requirements, and the necessary accommodation.

The Plans &c., are to be Sealed and Addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Toronto, Canada, and are to be delivered in, on or before the 15th March next.

By order, THOMAS A. BEGLEY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Toronto, 26th December, 1855.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OPENING OF THE

HAMILTON AND TORONTO BRANCH!

On and after Monday next the 3rd Dec. Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Stations.	Express.	Accomodation.	Mixed Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toronto	8 10	3 30	10 00
Mimico	8 18	3 30	10 15
Port Credit	8 30	3 50	20 30
Oakville	8 43	4 08	10 53
Bronte	9 00	4 20	11 15
Wellington Square	9 15	4 35	11 35
Hamilton	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Express.	Accomodation.	Mixed Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Hamilton	10 40	6.10	3 20
Wellington Square	11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte	11 15	6 45	3 55
Oakville	21 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit	11 45	7 20	4 35
Mimico	11 57	7 32	4 50
Toronto	12 05	7 40	5 05

The above trains connect at Hamilton, with Trains of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY running in connection with Trains to

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK,

and with MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD Trains at

DETROIT, FOR CHICAGO, St. LOUIS, &c., &c.

The 3 30 Train from Toronto meets G. W. R. Accommodation Train going west, at Hamilton for

PRESTON, GALT, PARIS, LONDON, And intermediate Stations.

THROUGH TICKETS for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station.

☞STAGES run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c., &c.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, December, 1855. 1

STEAM BEWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

EDINBRGH, 2500 tons, Wm. Cumming Comander.
NEW YORK, 2150 " Robt. Craig, "
GLASGOW, 1962 " John Duncan, "

The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer

EDINBURGH,

Is appointed to sail from New York for Glasgow direct on Saturday, 26th of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Class.........................$75

A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality properly cooked at.....................$30

Carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

J. McSYMON, 33 Broadway, New York.

New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.

Dec 6, 1855. 1

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............$130
Second Cabin Passage.............. 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............$110
Second Cabin Passage.............. 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Arabia,	*America,*
Persia,	*Europa,*
Asia,	*Canada,*
Africa,	*Niagara,*

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow;—Red on port bow.

Asia, leaves Boston, Wednesday Jan. 2, 1856.

America, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, 4, Bowling Green, New York.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

December 12.

HOGAN'S PRIZE ESSAY ON *CANADA.*

The Subscribers have now received a supply of the above very popular publication for sale.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.

Also, an edition with the Map, 5s.; or handsomely bound in cloth, 6s. 3d.

THOMPSON & CO., 52 King Street East.

Toronto, Dec., 13, 1855.

TO THE CHURCHES, MINISTERS, SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

On the 1st of January 1856, will be published the first number of a new illustrated paper for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for prospectuses and specimen copies, which will be sent free by Mail.

All letters to be pre-paid. Address Office of "Children's Paper." York Chambers, Toronto St., Toronto C. W.

Dec. 4, 1855.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The *Tribune* is now in the midst of its fifteenth year; Vol XV, of its weekly issue commenced on the first of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the *Tribune*; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying city like New York. The Newark *Mercury* once, forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard griping, screwing avaricious employer, who was not hostile to the *Tribune*, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallability, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted and will persistently combat every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, the *Tribune* has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficient policy of Industrial developement & Internal Intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborgines of this Continent and of peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, the *Tribune*, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpointe slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition when at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party, rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirmed our undoubting anticipations. With no sikly lamentations, therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the free-souled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort the energies of the *Tribune* will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, the *Tribune* is now issued in quarto form Daily (three distinct editions,) Semi-Weekly and Weekly, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily issues (evening and morning)	29,500 copies.
Semi-Weekly	14,175 "
Weekly	136,500 "
California edition	6,000 "
Total	186,175 copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only as indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The *Tribune* employs no traveling agents and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid to any when the payer cannot trust him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the

DAILY TRIBUNE, $6 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY, $3; two copies for $5; five for $11 25.
WEEKLY, $2; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $12; twenty copies TO ONE ADDRESS for $20; larger clubs, $1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it.

GREELEY & McELRATH, No 154 Nassau-st., New York.

THE CANADA

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The first number of the TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will be issued on the first of January, 1856. As usual it will appear twice a month, *free* of postage, at the low price of Half a Dollar, (2s 6d) a year, payable in advance. The publisher again offers to agents and friends who may forward twenty subscribers, with the cash, a copy of that very useful book, "Mapleton, or more Work for the Maine Law; or if they have already received that, some other work of equal value, and a copy the *Advocate* gratis.

All who send six subscribers and upwards with the cash in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the *Advocate* gratis.

Our friends in all other British North American Provinces are respectfully invited to co-operate on the same terms.

Orders and remittances are to be sent to JOHN C. BECKET, 22, Great St. James-st., Montreal.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856 OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the *Post* take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the *Post.*

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and the lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the *Post* to Fiction, Poetry, and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southwork, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Mirriam" &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous though refined character, are also freely given.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE,

Single Copy,		$2 00	PER ANNUM.
4 Copies,		$5 00	"
8 "	(And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$10 00	"
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20 "	(And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$20 00	"

Adddress, *always post-paid,*

DEACON & PETERSON, No 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

Sample numbers sent gratis when requested.

FRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties—are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd 63rd, and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the Canada *Gazette*) to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office Toronto.

ALFRED TODD, Clerk of Private Bill Office.

Toronto, Oct. 31, 1855. 1

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

Toronto, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL regrets that the satisfactory arrangement which he was enabled some time ago to effect, in reference to the mode of forwarding letters from England to Canada by first packet from Liverpool, has been withdrawn by the Imperial Authorities.

By a recent order now in force, UNPAID LETTERS cannot be forwarded to Canada by any United States Packet unless specially addressed "BY UNITED STATES PACKET." It will therefore be necessary that persons in this country, who may desire to have their weekly correspondence maintained should instruct their freinds in England to address as above in the weeks served exclusively by the United States Steamers.

In the case of PREPAID LETTERS the intention of the writer as to choice of Packet will be considered by the British Post Office to have been indicated by the postage rate paid—namely 8d. Sterling for the British Packet, and 1s. 2d. Sterling when for the United States Steamer.

R. SPENCE, Post Master General.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1855. 1

CONNER'S

UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY,

Nos. 29, 31 and 33, Beekman-st., New York.

The undersigned beg to inform the trade that they have this day issued their new QUARTO SPECIMEN, and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, as well as to all who patronize their Foundry. In it will be found a new series of faces, from Pearl to Pica, surpassing if possible, their celebrated series of Scotch cut faces.

The Fancy Type department exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany and England.

The Scripts and Bordering are now for the first time presented to the printing public, and are the production of the best American and European artists.

An entire new series of German faces both for newspaper and job printing of a very superior style, is now nearly completed and ready for sale.

The metal from which the type is made will be found peculiary adapted to the severe usage of machine press printing.

They beg to return thanks for past favours, and to solicit a continuance. Their well known liberal manner of doing business for the past thirty years, is a guarantee to new patrons of their disposition and ability not to allow themselves to be surpassed for fair dealing, whether orders are by letters or otherwise.

N. B.—Proprietors of newspapers are requested to insert the above three times, provided they trade out three times the amount of their respective bills in materials of our manufacture and forward us one copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

JAS. CONNER & SONS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE NEW YORK PEOPLE'S ORGAN, A FAMILY JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON FINE PAPER IN LARGE QUARTO *At 118 Nassau Street, New York.*

This Journal, now in its fourteenth year, was the first to espouse the cause of Washingtonianism, when it made its advent in this city, and appeared as a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand. The first to herald to the world the principles of the noble Order of the Sons of Temperance, the glorious result of the previous movements, and the instrumentality by which the RUM CURSE is to be put down. Always keeping pace with the spirit of the times, the organ was early found amongst the advocates of prohibition, and it shall ever labour in its great vocation, until the traffic in strong drink is prohibited by law.

As a Family Journal, it has ever held a high position. Nothing shall find place in its columns but what is pure, and in its perusal the nicest sense of propriety will never be offended.

Large Premiums will be given annually to secure Tales of interest and literary merit, such as have already secured for the Organ its high reputation—and in the Ladies' Department something will always be found to interest and please. The Children and Youth may be assured that they will not be forgotten; their interest lie near our hearts, and it is our most pleasing task to encourage and instruct them.

Our Political Selections shall ever be of the choicest kind; and the number and talent of our Editorial Corps will be sufficient guarantee for the Piquancy, Brilliancy and Truthfulness of all we publish. A new feature has lately been introduced—Our Portrait Gallery—in which we will present monthly or more frequently, faithful likenesses, engraved on wood in the highest style of art, of the prominent friends of our cause, or the prominent men of our country and our time. Nothing shall be wanting that we can accomplish to make the Organ a welcome Visitor and valuable Companion.

Terms of Subscription:—One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Post-Masters and others acting as agents in procuring subscribers, are authorized to retain 10 per cent. as their commission.

Now send on your subscriptions to JAMES MACKEAN, Publisher 118 Nassau St. N. Y.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

Fowler and Wells 308 Broadway New York, publish the following Periodicals.—They have a circulation of One Hundred Thousand Copies.

These Popular and Professional Serials afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public, with Pictorial Illustrations, all subjects of interest, Physiological, Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial.

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"Every man, woman and child, who loves health; who desires happiness, its direct result; who wants to 'live while he does live,' 'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should becomes at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts"—*Fountain Journal.*

The American Phrenological Journal.—A Respository of Science, Literature; and General Intelligence; Devoted to Phrenology Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published Monthly, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

"A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the ridiculously low price of one dollar a year, must, succeed in running up its present large circulation (50,000 copies) to a much higher figure."—*New York Tribune.*

Now is the time to subscribe. Sample numbers sent gratis. Agents Wanted. Inclose the amount, and direct as follows,

FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

December, 1855.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

The Cheapest Paper in the United States.

Single Copies $1;—Ten Copies $9;—Twenty-five Copies $20.

THE *New York Weekly Times* is known throughout the United States as one of most interesting and valuable newspapers in the country. For the sake of extending its influence still more widely, the proprietors have determined upon a very great reduction in its subscription price.

The *Weekly Times* is elegantly printed upon a quarter sheet, each number containing eight pages, or fortyeight columns—devoted entirely to reading matter. It will give all *News of the Day; Correspondence* from all parts of Europe and the United States; *Literary Miscellany*, original and selected; Agricultural, Commercial, Financial, Legislative and Miscellaneous *Reports; Editorial News Items, &c., &c., &c.* Special attention will be given to *Agricultural* Intelligence, including Reports of the Grain and Cattle Markets:—in this department the *Weekly Times*, will not be surpassed by any New York paper.

Its European Correspondence is unequalled for ability and interest by that of any Journal in the United States. Governor Kossuth is a regular correspondent, and among its contributors are some of the most distinguished writers of the day. The "Dick Tinto" letters from Paris, have obtained a wide reputation and are universally popular.

The *Weekly Times* is independent of political parties—the advocate of Education, Temperance, Christian Morality and Republican Freedom—moderate in its tone, conservative in its tendency, and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the great mass of the people. It is edited by Henry J. Raymond, assisted by able writers in every department. From and after the 1st day of September next, the *Weekly Times* will be sent to subscribers by mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:—

1 copy for..........$1,
10 copies for.........$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.........$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers shall receive an extra copy.

Postage on the *Weekly Times* is:—

To Canada, payable in advance,....26 cents a year.
Within the State,..................13 cents a year.
Within the United States,.........26 cents a year.

The *Daily Times* (morning or evening edition, as may be desired) is sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the United States, for six dollars a year.

The *Semi-Weekly Times*, published twice a week and containing very nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, printed upon a handsome Quarto sheet, is sent to Subscribers for Three dollars a year. Two copies for Five dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

Country newspapers that may copy this prospectus with an editorial reference directing attention to it, and send a copy marked, to this office, may receive the *Semi-Weekly Times* in exchange for one year. Four dollars required from weekly journals for exchange with the daily.

All letters enclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, HARPER & Co., No. 138, Nassau-st., N. Y.

New York, August 1, 1855.

TO FANNY FERNS 1,000,000 READERS!

A NEW BOOK COMING!

We have the pleasure of announcing that we have in press, and shall publish about the first of December, a new work of fiction entitled

ROSE CLARK,

A ROMANCE—BY FANNY FERN.

The last work, and first continuous tale of this brilliant and fascinating authoress, "Ruth Hall," achieved a success unexampled in the annals of letters. In the language of a leading periodical it "created a more profound sensation than any which has been issued during a quarter of a century." But it is unnecessary to allude to the merits of "Ruth Hall." Judging from the number of copies of it we have sold, we judge that everybody in the United States has read it. As respects the work we have now in press, Rose Clark, we can only say that we regard it as, in every respect, a greater better work; and are confident it will not only sustain, but even increase the reputation of its distinguished authoress.—We have reason for thinking "Rose Clark" will make a greater sensation than did "Ruth Hall."

It will form an elegant 12mo. volume of over 400 pages. Price $1,25, on receipt of which copies will be sent by mail post-paid. It will be for sale by all booksellers.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, New York.

Canadian Mail Subscribers Supplied free of United States Postage.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, namely,

1 *THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)*
2 " *EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)*
3 " *NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)*
4 " *THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)*
5 *BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'G MAGAZINE (Tory.)*

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumours of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that renders must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

☞Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of EARLY SHEETS from the British Publishers, by which we are enabled to place ALL OUR REPRINTS in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:—

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A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering direct from L. Scott & Co., four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

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N. B.—L. S. & Co., have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMERS GUIDE," by Henry Stephenson of Edinburgh, and the late Prof. Forton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, $6.

☞This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," lately resuscitated and thrown upon the market.

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WHERE this Magazine is taken in a house, no other is wanted, as it comprises all that could be obtained by taking three other Magazines.

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TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

☞The above terms cannot be deviated from, no matter how many are ordered.

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Who send for clubs, must remit 36 cts. extra on every subscriber, to pay the American postage to the lines. Address L. A. GODEY, No. 113, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

THE

CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY at Toronto, Upper Canada, and devoted to the improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Farm Mechanics, and to the Advancement of the Farmers' interest generally. It commences its seventh volume this year, 1855. Each number contains 32 large octavo pages.

The 'Agriculturist' is illustrated with Engravings of cattle, implements, farm houses, farm buildings, &c., and is the only Agricultural paper printed and published in Upper Canada. Receiving as exchanges the leading Agricultural Journals of the United States and Great Britain, the editors are able to select and lay before their readers everything of value that may appear in these papers.

The 'Agriculturist' contains, besides Editorial and Miscellaneous matter, Reports of Farmers' Clubs, Essays, Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, Prize List of the Agricultural Association Information and Hints to Agricultural Societies, &c., &c. It is strictly a Canadian work and should be taken by every Farmer who desires to improve himself, or who feels any pride in the advancement of his country.

Professor Buckland, of Toronto University, continues to assist as Editor.

Some of the most intelligent practical Farmers in the Province are contributors to this journal.

The 'Agriculturist' is not a second edition of the Genesee Farmer, nor of any other foreign publication. It is a home production, and asks no man's support under a false name. It is a true, not a spurious Canada Farmer.

TERMS:

Twenty copies or upwards, each.......2s 6d.
Single copy...........................5s 0d.

*** The 'Agriculturist' is not liable to postage.

Newspapers inserting the above will do us a favour, and entitle themselves to a copy without exchange.

Wm. McDOUGALL, *Publisher, Toronto.*

December, 1855.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

Splendid Engravings and Prizes.

THE Eleventh volume of this useful publication commenced on the 17th day of September 1855. *The Scientific American* is an *Illustrated Periodical*, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of *practical science* is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. *Patents* granted are also published every week including *official copies* of all the *Patent Claims*, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

The contributors to the *Scientific American* are among the most eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the *Scientific American* to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them *hundreds of dollars* annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The *Scientific American* is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

☞Specimen copies sent *gratis.*

☞Terms.—Single Subscriptions, $2 a year, or $1 for six months. Five copies for six months, $4, or for a year, $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large *Cash Prizes* offered by the publishers, see *Scientific American.*

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THE DAILY "COLONIST"

Is found on almost every gentleman's breakfast table in Toronto. The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* Editions are read by all classes throughout Upper Canada,—the Clergy, the Merchant, and the Farmer, as well as at the fireside of the Backwoodsman, thousands upon thousands of whom receive the News of the Week, or Weekly "Colonist." No other journal in Canada has so respectable and at the same time so universal a circulation. The wholesale and retail Dealer, the Forwarder, and Professional Man the Artisan, and those seeking employment, will find it to their interests to advertise in a Newspaper which is certain to reach the highest as well as the humblest classes.

Every advertisement which appears in the *Colonist* passes through all the Editions, and is seen by hundreds of thousands of readers!!!

☞N. B.—To accommodate a large class of Advertisers, Notices of Houses, Situations of Servants Wanted, not exceeding Four Lines each, will be published at 1s. 3d. per Insertion, or 3s. 9d. per week.

Merchants and others Advertising by the year, will be charged at the same Low Rates as by the United States papers.

THOMPSON & CO., Publishers.

Toronto, August, 1855.

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